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# VANISHING LONDON.

ROLAND W. PAUL.

1894.



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# VANISHING LONDON:

## A SERIES OF DRAWINGS

*Illustrating some of the Old Houses, etc., in London and Westminster.*

BY

ROLAND W. PAUL.

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1894.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR,  
3, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

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## P R E F A C E .

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THE contents of the present work need but few words of introduction. So much has from time to time been written on London, its history, and its buildings, that no attempt has been made to give a detailed historical account of the district selected. The chief aim has been to bring together in a concise and handy form a series of drawings of many of the old bits still remaining in London streets that of necessity must disappear before long, and to record some that have lately been pulled down, accompanied by such short descriptive notes as seemed necessary to give their position and history where any existed. The materials of which many are built being chiefly wood renders them peculiarly liable to destruction by fire, and the objectionable and dangerous custom of covering many of these old houses with advertisement hoardings increases the risk both to them and to the adjoining premises.

The Strand and Fleet Street, and their offshoots, still retain a very large number of old houses of the 17th and 18th centuries. Cecil and Salisbury Streets have disappeared within the last year or two, but there are still interesting examples in the Adelphi, Buckingham Street being the most complete. Again, north of the churches of St. Clement Danes and St. Mary-le-Strand are Clare Market, Holywell and Wych Streets and Clement's and New Inn with many points of interest. In Westminster perhaps the most typical streets are those south of Dean's Yard, between it and Smith Square, where a large number of simple and effective examples of houses, doorways, and ironwork still remain much in their old condition. The City has fared worse. With the destruction of the remains of the house of Sir Paul Pindar in Bishopsgate Street Without, and the houses on the south side of Great Saint Helen's, the last of the old City residences of importance may be said to have disappeared. Crosby Hall, it is true, still remains, but in a much restored condition, and there are now comparatively few houses left to show the character of the old houses of the City streets.

In the short descriptive notes which precede the plates several references will be found to other works treating of the historical side at greater length. The extracts are duly acknowledged in their places.

Many deserve my thanks for help and facilities given me during the preparation of the following pages. The ceilings from Sir Paul Pindar's house and Crosby Hall chambers were measured from the originals now at South Kensington Museum, by the kind permission of the authorities.

The last of the plates (XL.) illustrating an old fireplace recently removed from the "Old Palace," Bromley-by-Bow, although not strictly within the limits of the work, has been included on account of the interest which the building has aroused. It is from a drawing made for me by Mr. H. T. Bromley, as I had myself no opportunity of seeing the building before it was dismantled.

I need hardly add that any corrections or suggestions from those into whose hands the book may come will be very gladly received. It makes no claim to be exhaustive, but it is hoped that the collection of drawings here brought together may serve as a record of an interesting period in the street architecture of London.

ROLAND W. PAUL.

3, Arundel Street, W.C., 1894.





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## NOTES.

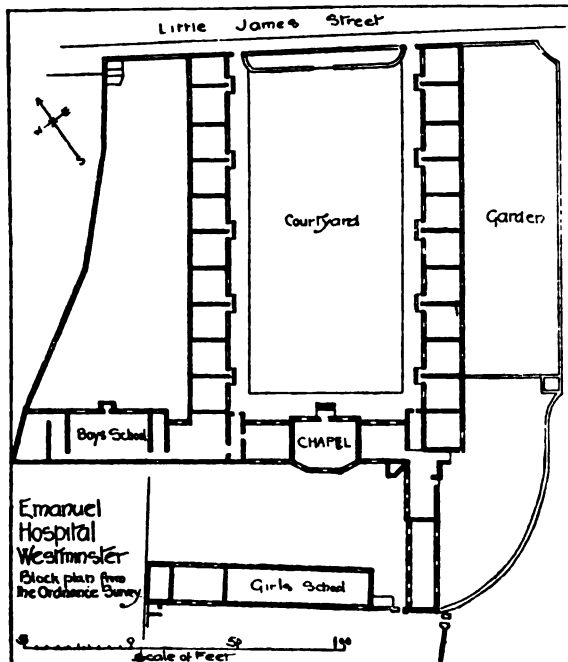
### PLATES I., II.—Emanuel Hospital, Westminster.

THE picturesque group of buildings known as Emanuel Hospital is situated on the west side of Little James Street, Buckingham Gate, and built round three sides of a quadrangle, measuring about 170 feet by 90 feet. The fourth side towards the road has a large iron gate in the centre and a smaller one at each end next the gable end of the buildings. The whole is of red brick, one-storey only in height, except at the angles, where there is an upper floor. Stone has been used for the inscribed panels on the gables facing the street, the tops of the gate-posts adjoining, and for the carved panel in the pediment of the chapel, with the Arms of the Corporation of London (see Plate III.), and also for the coigns at the angles of the chapel, the windows, doorway, and plinth.

The Hospital was established pursuant to a will of Anne, Lady Dacre, widow of Gregory, the last Lord Dacre of the South, towards the relief of aged people and bringing up of children in virtue and good and laudable acts in the same Hospital. Charter of Incorporation dated 1600. Lord Dacre died 25th September, 1594, and Lady Anne Dacre, his widow, 14th May, 1595, both being buried in the old parish church of Chelsea. In 1623, the guardianship passed at the death of the last executors to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London.—*Wheatley and Cunningham, II., 15.*

The present buildings date from the time of Queen Anne, when the hospital was re-built.

The Chapel, opposite the entrance from James Street, and occupying the centre of the west side of the quadrangle, is shown in Plate I.,



and the arms in the pediment in Plate III., Fig. 1. Plate II. shews one of the side gates, and the adjoining gable against the wall of which is a tablet, with the following inscription:—"This is Emanuel Hospital of the Charitable Foundation of the late LORD and LADY DACRES, for the Maintenance of Ten Poor Men, Ten Poor Women, and Twenty Poor Children, under the Government of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON. Anno 1821: Resolved that the Boys and Girls be increased to the number of Twenty each, to be Educated and Maintained in the Hospital. That a proper School Room and a Dormitory over the same for the Boys be erected. Anno 1844: Ten additional Boys admitted. Anno 1845: Ten additional Girls admitted. Anno 1847. The establishment now consists of sixty."

The Boys' and Girls' Schools are shewn on the plan here given, which has been taken from the Ordnance Survey. The doorways, in pairs,

with a large hood covering the two, supported on carved brackets, are shewn in the view of the Courtyard, Plate II. The eaves cornice is also of wood.

For the arms of the City of London in the pediment of the Chapel, see Plate III.

After being long threatened with demolition, this picturesque fragment of Old Westminster has just been pulled down (January, 1894). The Hospital had been vacant for some months.

*PLATE III.—Panels.*

In this plate, and also in Plate XXXIX., are given several examples of armorial tablets, panels, and boundary stones, from the City and elsewhere. The example of the City arms is in stone, and forms the pediment of the Chapel of Emanuel Hospital, Westminster (see Plate I.) The position of the panel on the east, or Chancery Lane side of the gateway to Lincoln's Inn, is shewn in Plate XX. The panel on the west side—now somewhat worn—is in the corresponding position over the archway. The bands on pilasters ornamented with the rose and *fleur de lis* alternately, occur on some of the houses on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, one of which is given in Plate XVII. The boundary stone of St. Clement Danes' parish is from a house, No. 2, Sheffield Street. Two effective street tablets are given from Great James Street, Bedford Row, and Princes' Court, Westminster, the latter now on a house in Princes' Street. The fragment of Early English carving was found during the excavations made for the new buildings erected on the west side of Westminster Hall, after the Law Courts had been removed.

*PLATES IV., V.—No. 9, Grosvenor Road.*

Of several houses in this street, and northward, in Millbank Street, towards the Houses of Parliament, No. 9, now the offices of the London Road Car Company, is the largest and most interesting. It is apparently a house of the latter part of the seventeenth century, and is nearly opposite Lambeth Bridge. The windows have been modernized, and the whole front stuccoed over, but the doorway (given in Plate IV.), with its fine hood, remains in a good state, and is one of the best specimens of its kind now remaining in London. It is approached by a flight of steps, with a good plain cast-iron railing. The hood of the doorway itself is semi-circular, with a double-festoon of flowers in the centre, and two cherubs' heads and foliage in the lintel. The brackets are excellent examples of their kind, and project about 2 feet. The doorway is 4 feet wide and 10 feet high. The centre of the fanlight is arranged for a lamp, which was probably hexagonal and projected both ways. The interior of the house, which was one evidently of some importance, has some good panelling, a broad staircase, and a fireplace with carved work in one of the rooms looking westward on the first floor. This fireplace is given in Plate V.

No. 10, which at one time evidently formed part of the same house, has a fine room on the ground floor, with panelling and a carved fireplace. This house is now, however, used as offices.

The house, now known as Millbank House, must not be confused with Peterborough, known also at various periods as Grosvenor and Belgrave House, which stood further south, and was the last residence of importance in that direction.

"The Mill bank, a very long place, which beginneth by Lindsey House, or rather by the Old Palace Yard, and runneth up into Peterborough House, which is the farthest House."—*Strype, B. 6, p. 66.*

Peterborough House has been pulled down.

There is a considerable district between this and Dean's Yard, embracing Smith Square, North Street, Barton Street, Cowley Street, and Great College Street, where many of the old doorways, some with projecting hoods and ironwork, still remain. The example here



given from Great College Street is repeated several times, and there are many others, some very simple in detail, excellent specimens of the style. In Smith Square, in the north-west corner, are two doorways with good hoods, and handsome wrought-iron area railings. There is some more ironwork of the same period in North Street and Cowley Street. In Marsham Street, leading out of the Horseferry Road on the north, are some doorways similar to those in Smith Square, but apparently later in date.

*PLATE VI.—Nos. 413, 414, Strand.*

Two houses, both with good bay windows, of two storeys, one retaining its wrought-iron balcony, a feature that will still be found in great variety in various parts of the Metropolis.

No. 414 has been unfortunately disfigured by the erection of a large advertisement hoarding; originally, it also had a balcony on the bay window. The shops are modern. The design and detail of the bay of No. 413 is particularly effective, but it has lately been disfigured by the erection of an electric lamp.

*PLATE VII.—Nos. 416, 417, Strand.*

One house only divides these from the two given on the former plate. The right-hand example in the view retains its bay much in its original state. The other has been much modernized. The chief feature of these two houses is a very fine eaves cornice carried round the entire building, including the bays.

Behind them is Heathcock Court, mentioned in Timbs' *Curiosities of London*, p. 703, Ed. 1855. The whole front is of timber, with slate hung gables over. They are probably some of the oldest of the wooden fronted houses now left.

*PLATES VIII., IX.—Buckingham Street, Adelphi.*

Of the numerous streets which lead from the Strand to the river—more properly speaking to the Embankment Gardens—Buckingham Street retains the greatest number of its old houses. The street dates from 1675, and there is a picture at Hampton Court showing it as it existed in 1756, by W. James. It was named after George Villiers, second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family (see *Wheatley*, I., 296). Two of the most interesting features in the street are the two doorways, given in Plate VIII., forming the entrances to two houses now numbered 17 and 18, on the east side near the lower or river end. Both doorways are of wood, and the capitals are evidently from the same model; in all probability they were put up about the same time. No. 17 is said to have been a house built for one of the Duchesses of Newcastle. On the first floor is a good deal of panelling, a carved fireplace in the front room, and a boudoir or closet leading out of the smaller room at the back. No. 18 is now—as is the case with most of the houses in this street—used as offices, and has a much more elaborate doorway, with a flat coffered hood, supported on two carved brackets of excellent design. Many of the mouldings and some of the carving has been destroyed and obliterated by successive coats of paint. There is some bold ironwork on either side of the doorway, and good cast terminals to the railings. No. 19, next door, has a lamp bracket, but is not otherwise noteworthy. On the opposite, or west side of the street, are two houses (given on Plate IX.) numbered 10 and 11, and evidently at one time residences of importance. No. 10 has ironwork on either side of the doorway, a brick ground storey, and a wooden bay window above, the full width of the house. No. 11, now called Buckingham Chambers, is a house with a considerable frontage (only a part of it shews in the plate), the windows having ornamented keystones. It is now covered with plaster, but is of course a brick house, probably with stone dressings.

*PLATES X., XI.—Nos. 164-167, Strand.*

Until the autumn of 1893, these houses formed the largest and most picturesque group of old wooden fronts in the Strand. Nos. 166 and 167, however, have been destroyed, but will be found represented in Plate XI., from a drawing made very shortly before their demolition. Nos. 164 and 165 (Plate X.) are still standing. They would seem to have formed a portion of Golden Buildings, which lay behind them, and were pulled down some years ago. "No. 165" is spoken of by Timbs, p. 697, as "Inglis's warehouse for Scot's Pills. Sold by J. Inglis, now living at the Golden Unicorn over against ye May Pole in ye Strand."\* Many of the windows of those now destroyed had a considerable amount of carving round the architraves, giving the whole a very rich appearance, although the carving itself was very much dilapidated. There were also the remains of a rich eaves cornice, of the same design as that now remaining in No. 164.

\* Timbs is here quoting an advertisement dated 1699.



*PLATE XII.—No. 12, Norfolk Street, Strand.*

Pulled down in the summer of 1893, to make room for the new buildings now being erected on the Norfolk estate. It was formerly the residence of Lord Dysart, but for some years previous to its demolition had been the Dysart private hotel. The projecting bay window on the first floor was a picturesque feature of the street, and had a good cornice. There was a good deal of panelling in this room, and a fireplace in the angle of the room opposite the bay. Norfolk Street was built c. 1682 (*Wheatley*, II., 601).

*PLATE XIII.—Wych Street, Strand.*

These are practically the last of the old houses in Wych Street, a thoroughfare which was at one time full of ancient houses. There were other houses eastward, between the two in the left hand of the drawing, Nos. 34 and 35, and what is now the "Rising Sun" tavern at the junction of Wych and Holywell Streets. These are given amongst the photographs published by the Society for Photographing Old London, to which the reader is referred.

The drawing has been taken from the entrance to New Inn. On the west side of this entrance the ground floor of the Inn buildings has a good wooden cornice over the windows.

*PLATE XIV.—Holywell Street, Strand.*

The houses shewn in the plate are on the south side of the street, forming a picturesque group with a good deal of variety in the treatment of the windows. All are of wood and plaster.

The Holy Well which gave the name to the street was not S. Clement's Well, but one which was beneath the "Unity," late "Spotted Dog," tavern, just east of where the Opera Comique now stands.

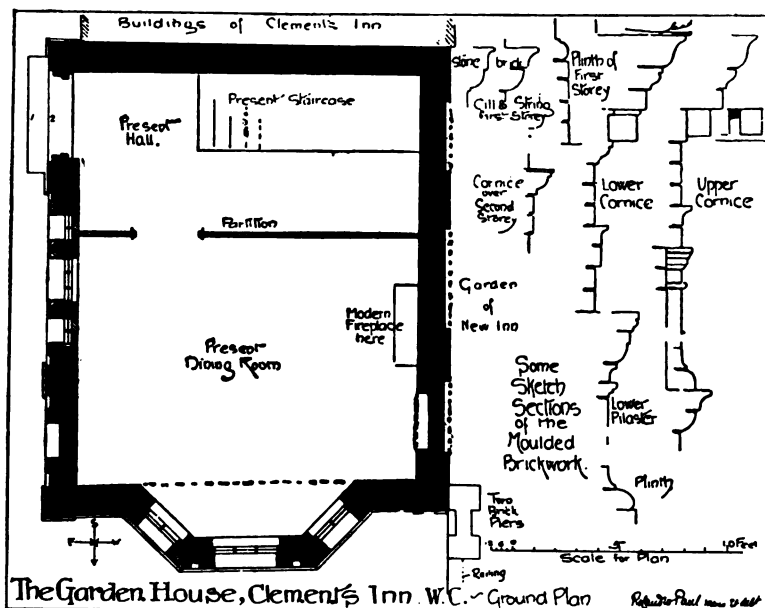
There are two more old houses on the same side of Holywell Street, a little eastward of those shewn in the drawing, with overhanging plaster storeys and gables, and a good cornice.

*PLATES XV., XVI.—The Garden House, Clement's Inn.*

This interesting little house will, in all probability, shortly disappear, to make room for the re-building of this portion of Clement's Inn, which has already commenced just north of it, and has absorbed some of the garden from which the house derives its name, and in which was a fountain, now removed to the Temple. It is a small building with a frontage eastward of 23 feet, and a north frontage of 19 feet. The north wall, as will be seen by reference to the plan, is not quite at right angles with the east front, and the west façade thus measures slightly less than the east—21 feet 6 inches.

The whole is of red brick with coigns and moulded cornices, &c., of "rubbed" brick, stone being introduced in the cills and architraves of the windows on first floor, and the

arches of the bay windows and balustrade on the ground floor of the north front. The whole of the exterior is very refined in design, and is an excellent example of its date. The interior has evidently been much altered.



A hall, with staircase and a small sitting-room are at present arranged on the ground floor divided by a partition, which blocks one of the side windows on the ground floor of the east front. The corresponding window has also been blocked up, the centre only remaining open. A modern fireplace has been fixed in the west wall near which is a recess.

A small plan is here given shewing the general arrangement of the ground floor, and some sketched details of the moulded brickwork.

Plate XV. shews the east and north elevation, and a perspective view taken from the N.W. in the garden of New Inn is given in plate XVI.

#### PLATE XVII.—Lincoln's Inn Fields.

There are many old houses still left surrounding the great square of Lincoln's Inn Fields, the most interesting being those on the west side, some of which are attributed to Inigo Jones. The house numbered 54, standing partly over the arches leading to Sardinia Street, here given, is one of two or three of the same design and date. On the pilasters are alternately a *fleur de lis* and a rose (for Charles I. and his Queen). Some of these houses have been plastered over. They are, however, of brick, with the bands, caps and bases of the pilasters in stone. One house in the extreme S.W. corner of the square still remains much in its original state.

In the centre of the west side is a very fine house, said to have been designed by Inigo Jones for Robert Bertie, first Earl of Lindsey, who was killed at Edgehill (Norman, *Signs of London*, p. 153). It is now divided into two houses, numbered 59 and 60. It was at one time known as Ancaster House. The most remarkable features, perhaps, are the two lofty gate posts which at present stand at the street end of the boundary walls of the courtyard in front of the house. Between them is an iron railing of more recent date, with an opening at either end for entrance and exit. According to Hatton (*New View of London*, 1708, p. 627) there were originally *six* of these gate posts. He speaks of Lindsey House as having "a strong beautiful court-gate, consisting of six fine spacious brick

piers with curious ironwork between them, and on the piers are placed very large and beautiful vases." Supposing this account to be correct, we must infer that there were three gates—a large one possibly in the centre and a smaller one at either end. The hinges for the side gates still remain in the piers, and there must thus have been two others besides those still standing. They measure 3 feet 7 inches square, and are about 22 feet in height, the main portion of the pier being in rubbed brick with thin joints, and the plinth and upper cornice and vase of stone. They are by far the finest specimens of gate posts in the Metropolis.

At the N.W. angle of the square is Powis or Newcastle House, a plain-looking brick building with a very fine flight of steps and ironwork to the front entrance.

Fig. 1 is a view of the house over the entrance to Sardinia Street. On the left hand of this street is the old chapel of SS. Anselm and Cecilia.

Fig. 2 shews the gate posts of Lindsey House.

*PLATE XVIII.—Three Houses—Strand, Fetter Lane and Chancery Lane.*

These three examples are given as specimens of the simpler forms of house of which there are still several remaining in the district. All are of wood. The first (Fig. 1) is No. 273, Strand, nearly opposite Messrs. W. H. Smith's offices.

Fig. 2 is No. 94, Fetter Lane, picturesque rather than architectural, but still retaining a portion of its slightly curved shop front with a good cornice moulding.

Fig. 3 is No. 82, Chancery Lane, an old timber front, with a bay of three storeys over a narrow shop front, surmounted by an open balustraded parapet. It is now closed and will, in all probability, shortly disappear.

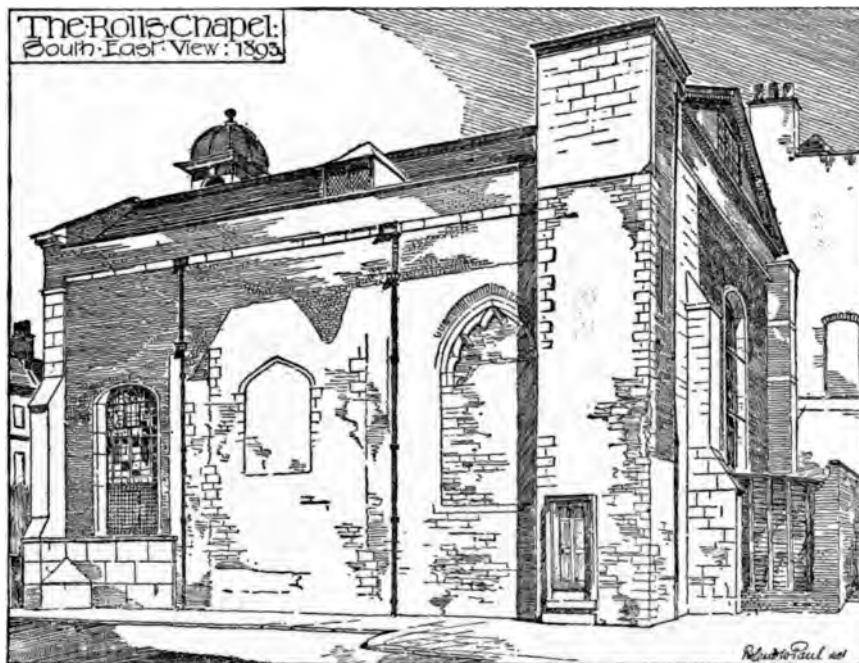
There are still one or two picturesque houses on the south side of the Strand east of St. Clement's Church, and immediately opposite the Law Courts. One of these, No. 229, has curious projecting upper storeys. A little westward is another house still retaining its wooden gable, and of similar character originally to the two given in Plate XXII.

*PLATE XIX.—Rolls House and Chapel.*

The Rolls House was "the official residence of the Master of the Rolls, who also kept his court here." "The Master's house was designed by Colin Campbell in 1717-1725 at a cost of £5,000, during the mastership of Sir Joseph Jekyll. The first stone was laid Sept. 18, 1717."—(*Wheatley and Cunningham*, III., 166).

The new scheme for the extension of the Record Offices in Chancery Lane, now in process of building, will eventually entail the destruction of the Rolls House, and the incorporation of the Rolls Chapel in such a way that the views now given will not be obtainable. The simple dignity of

the front of the Rolls House with its approach, steps and ironwork is well worth recording. On a wall



north of Rolls House is a fine rain water pipe head. In the windows of the Rolls Chapel is some fine stained glass with armorial bearings. The view of the old chapel from the south-east, here given, was originally published in the *Builder*, for which journal the drawing of it was originally made by the author.\* The fourteenth century window, discovered a short time ago, is here shewn just west of the turret at the S.E. angle of the building. In the interior, which

is very plain, are some interesting monuments of past Masters of the Rolls.

*PLATE XX.—Gateway, Lincoln's Inn.*

This picturesque weather-beaten gateway has more than once been threatened with demolition or extensive restoration, and is certainly in a somewhat dilapidated condition. Two solid brick towers pierced with windows flank the centre portion, which is set back from the front of the towers, and is pierced by large and small four-centred arches. Over the former, on the east or Chancery Lane side, is an armorial panel with the arms of Henry VIII., Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and Sir Thomas Lovell, to whose liberality its erection was largely due, and who was one of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and Treasurer of the Household of Henry VII. (N. & Q., 8th Series, Ap. 2, 1892). Underneath is the date and inscription, Anno Doni. 1518 (see Plate III., Fig. 3). On the west, or Old Square, side is another panel with the initials I H, E.S., and date 1695, inserted in a corresponding position over the crown of the large arch (see Plate III., Fig. 2).

The vaulting of this gateway has been destroyed.

*PLATE XXI.—Old Square, or Gatehouse Court.*

The drawing shews a portion of the south side, the south-east angle, and its junction with the gateway already described. Cromwell's secretary, Thurloe, had chambers from November, 1646—

\* *Builder*, May 27th, 1893.

November, 1659, on ground floor of No. 24, afterwards moving to second and third floors of No. 13, where he died.

The whole is of brick, and is one of the most picturesque portions of the Inn. The portion north of the gateway was rebuilt some years ago, and at the time a fresco was discovered (fully described in *Builder*, June 20, 1885, p. 883).

*PLATE XXII.—Nos. 184, 185, Fleet Street.*

Two houses of some considerable antiquity, which were destroyed in 1892, and are here given from a drawing made shortly before their demolition. In No. 185, on the first floor, was found an Old Stone Fireplace. Its lintel was ornamented with roses in sunk panels, and dated apparently from the sixteenth century. The houses escaped the Great Fire, being then 100 years old. Also from a fire in 1730. Aubrey tells us that Drayton (his *Polyolbion*, dedicated to Prince Henry) lived in the house next east end of *Old St. Dunstan's*—presumably at 185. The houses were of brick, covered however with plaster. The backs were mostly wooden, and very picturesque. On first floor of No. 184 was some panelling, but the front of this house was considerably modernized about twelve years ago by the insertion of a window in place of a door in the top storey (front) and the removal of the casements of window in bay. There was an ornamental balcony rail on the top of bay in No. 185. The gateway under 185 led to a court once known by the sign of the "Hen and Chickens."



*PLATE XXIII.—Middle Temple Lane.*

A portion of Middle Temple Lane has recently (1893) been pulled down for rebuilding the west side of Hare Court. The picturesque wooden buildings here shewn, are however higher up, and stand immediately behind the fine brick and stone gateway from Fleet Street, dated 1684, and designed by Sir Christopher Wren, who also built Temple Bar (1670-72), now removed and re-erected as an entrance to the grounds of Sir Henry Meux's house, Theobald's, Waltham Cross. On January 26, 1679, a fire destroyed a portion of Middle Temple Lane, including the library of Elias Ashmole, the Antiquary (*Wheatley and Cunningham*).

The present buildings are entirely of wood and rough cast, and are good specimens of the effective use of simple detail, with a large amount of repetition in its features. A sketch of this appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, 1888.

*PLATES XXIV., XXV.—Ceiling No. 17, Fleet Street.*

The house now No. 17, Fleet Street, standing partly at the side and partly over the entrance to the Inner Temple, and erroneously called the Palace of Cardinal Wolsey, was built by James I., for

Henry, Prince of Wales, as an office of the Duchy of Cornwall. And in the life of King Charles I., 1600-25, by E. Beresford Chancellor (1886), is a copy of a warrant dated "From His Highness's Council Chamber in Fleet Street," amongst the signatures being "O. Cromwell."

The front of the house has been much pulled about, but there still remain some panels between the ground and first floor alternately ornamented with the Prince of Wales' feathers and conventional ornament. There are still in the interior also two staircases, apparently original, but the most interesting portion of the house is what was undoubtedly the chief apartment, on the first floor, facing the street. The room is nearly square, measuring E. to W. 23 feet, and N. to S. 20 feet, and is 10 feet 6 inches in height. As at present existing it is evidently of two dates. Belonging to the original work are the fine ceiling and the panelling against the west wall of the room. The panelling on the other three sides and the fireplace are of later date (see Plate XXV. for fireplace, which is of wood and white marble). As will be seen by the plan of the ceiling (Plate XXIV.) the original fireplace evidently projected considerably more than the present one, which leaves an irregular plain space at the east end of the room. There are evidences on the north side of alterations and additions, the row of oblong panels (one with a shield of arms now blazoned as *sa* within a bordure or a chevron between three tuns (?)) having no connection with the pattern of the rest of the ceiling. Between the windows looking into Fleet Street and behind the present front is the original front of the house, of which there are in all probability considerable remains. It consists of a pilaster about eight inches in width, standing on a moulded base and cut out of a large piece of oak. At the sides, a little distance from the pilaster, are mortices shewing where the projecting bay windows formerly fitted. These bays, when the house or room was remodelled, seem to have been removed, and the present windows in pairs, with deep sills, were substituted, the whole front being brought slightly forward, and the original panels re-used.

The ceiling is probably the finest remaining *in situ* in London. Its general design is clearly shewn in the plates. In the centre are the initials P.H. for Prince Henry, son of James I., and the plume of feathers and motto "Ich dien" on a scroll underneath. The ribs, panels and spaces in the ceiling are filled with conventional foliage ornament. It is now elaborately coloured, but the ornament has been much obliterated by repeated coats of paint.

In Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, Vol. I., is an illustration of an old house in Shoe Lane called Oldbourne Hall. A ceiling existed here and is also illustrated, and is remarkable as being very similar in design to that first described over the gateway to the Temple. The example at Oldbourne Hall is dated 1647, and ornamented "with the arms and initials of James I., his Queen, Anne of Denmark, and of Charles, Prince of Wales, crowned, and surrounded by a garter." The room, according to the scale on the drawing, measured about 22 feet by 15 feet, slightly smaller than the room over the Temple gate.

PLATE XXVI.—*Lamb Building, Temple.*

This is a plain but dignified brick building of good proportion, situated immediately south of the Temple Church. Its chief ornamental feature is the entrance doorway, approached by a flight

of steps with plain iron railings, and having over it a wooden hood supported on brackets with lions' heads, and ornamented in the pediment with the Lamb and Flag.

The Cloisters facing Lamb Building were rebuilt after the Great Fire by Sir Christopher Wren.

A short time ago there was a report that it was intended to pull down both Lamb Building and the Cloisters.

*PLATE XXVII.—House, Great Queen Street.*

This fine old house is now the only one left in Great Queen Street of any architectural interest. It is now numbered 55 and 56, and is used as offices. The design is of two storeys, the windows divided by pilasters the full height of the house. The space between the first and second floor windows is filled by a raised panel. With the exception of the cornice, which is of wood, coffered, and with traces of considerable ornamentation, the whole is of brick, except that stone is used for the caps and bases of the pilasters.

The design of this house, as in the case of those on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields (Plate XVII.), is attributed to Inigo Jones, but is of a more elaborate character. There were formerly several mansions of importance in this street (see *Wheatley and Cunningham*).

Recently a portion of the front, including some of the pilasters, has been barbarously covered with cement, entirely ruining the general appearance of the building. There is a good staircase inside.

The house at one time was the residence of Richard Brinsley Sheridan (see *Memorable London Houses*, Wilmot Harrison, pp. 15, 47, 80).

In Parker Street, near by, Nos. 18 and 58, are two old wooden bay windows.

*PLATE XXVIII.*

The court now known as Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn, derives its name from a certain Cuthbert Featherstone, gentleman usher and crier of the King's Bench, who died in 1615.

The doorway, here given, is repeated in most of the houses on both sides of the street, which stands on the north side of High Holborn, slightly west of Gray's Inn. Many of the streets north of this have good examples of doorways and ornamental fanlights. See Great Ormonde Street, Great James Street, Chapel Street and Bedford Row. A panel against a house in Great James Street is given in Plate III.

The Old Bell Inn, Holborn, is one of the last of the old galleried Inns. It stands east of Furnival's Inn. On the front, facing Holborn, is a panel with the arms "of Fowler of Islington, namely, *az.* on a chev. *arg.* between three herons *or*, as many crosses formée *gules*. They are surmounted by an esquire's helmet, with a crest which seems to be an eagle's head, with a sprig of some sort in its beak" (*London Signs and Inscriptions*, P. Norman., p. 144.)

*PLATE XXIX.—Fetter Lane.*

The picturesque group of buildings here shewn, are on the west side of Fetter Lane, the square doorway in the immediate left-hand corner of the plate being the side entrance to Barnard's Inn, now closed. The houses are of wood and plaster, and will probably soon be pulled down. They form a simple but very effective design, the otherwise flat frontage being pleasingly broken by the projecting bays.

*PLATE XXX.—Barnard's Inn Hall.*

Barnard's Inn, originally Mackworth's Inn, was *temp.* Henry VI., a messuage of Dr. John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, and became an Inn of Chancery in the time of one Barnard. It appertained, with Staple Inn (further west in Holborn) to Gray's Inn, and was a Law Student's Inn early in the fifteenth century. The Hall, here illustrated, has often formed the subject of a sketch. Its most picturesque features are the *louvre* on the ridge, the bold eaves cornice, and the almost continuous row of windows on its north side. A view of the interior with its roof was given in the *Builder* a few years ago.

A large portion of Barnard's Inn has recently been pulled down. It seems, however, likely that the old Hall will be allowed to remain for the present.

*PLATES XXXI., XXXII., XXXIII.—Sir Paul Pindar's House, Bishopsgate.*

The mansion of Sir Paul Pindar, in Bishopsgate Street, mentioned in *Wheatley and Cunningham*, I., 196, formerly 169, Bishopsgate Street Without, and one of the most interesting houses in London, was pulled down in 1890, to make room for the extension of the station of the Great Eastern Railway, for which purpose a large proportion of the west side of the street was also demolished. Views of it in its old state will be found in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, Vol. I. (a general view of the front and a portion of the ceiling; also a view of the "Lodge"); in the *Builder*, Oct. 11th, 1890 (an exterior view and interior of room on first floor); in *Black and White*, for Feb. 6th, 1891, an exterior view by Mr. Holland Tringham; and a view of the exterior in "English Etchings." It also forms the subject of one of the photographs in the series published by the Society for photographing old London.

Sir Paul Pindar is described in Wilkinson's book as "an eminent London merchant, consul to Aleppo, Ambassador to Constantinople, and a public benefactor during the reign of James I." (*Lond. Illus.*, Vol. I.). He died in 1650, aged 84.

The chief feature of the front was the fine bay window, two storeys in height, ornamented in its panels with various grotesques, and the arms of the City. It was presented by the Great Eastern Railway Company to the South Kensington Museum, where it has been set up in the Architectural Court, having had its glazing renewed. The ceiling given to the Museum at the same time is now in several pieces, but will in time be put in position in the Museum. The room being a square, the ceiling is symmetrical in its pattern, and consists of a centre panel with the arms



of Sir Paul Pindar (*az*, a chev. *arg* between 3 lions' heads erased *ermine*, crowned *or*) and four similar panels in the corners of the room with elaborate circular ornaments decorated with representations of pomegranates, oak, and other plants and fruits. The ribs throughout are also ornamented with a repeating pattern of foliage, shewn in detail in Plate XXXIII.

*PLATE XXXIV.—Old Houses, Bishopsgate.*

Three houses of a simple type. Figs. 1 and 2 are in Bishopsgate Street, and numbered 84 and 82 respectively. No. 82 retains its weatherboarded gable, and both have bays of wood, with slightly carved cornices. Now that Sir Paul Pindar's house is destroyed, they are almost the only remains of the old architecture of the street. The shops below are modernized. Nos. 89 and 91 are also old houses, and Nos. 11 and 39 Norton Folgate retain their old shop fronts. Fig. 3 is a side view, looking towards Great St. Helen's Church, of one of the oldest houses now remaining, namely No. 10, Great St. Helen's. The front of this house is shewn in Plate XXXV. It is entirely of timber and plaster, the upper storeys being carried on posts and brackets, and is said to be one of the buildings that escaped the Great Fire.

*PLATE XXXV.—Old Houses, Great St. Helen's.*

The fine houses numbered 8 and 9, Great St. Helen's, were pulled down in 1892. They were of brick with stone caps, bands and bases to the pilasters, and had some very good cornices and mouldings in the former material. On the bands of the two centre pilasters were panels, one with initials *LJ* and the other the date 1646. It has been suggested that they were designed by Inigo Jones, but were more likely by his pupil, Webb. It was said to have been the residence of Sir John Lawrence, but Mr. P. Norman, in his interesting account of this mansion (*London Signs and Inscriptions*, p. 200) shews that the initials refer to Sir John Lawrence's uncle, Adam Lawrence, and his wife, Judith, who died in 1657 and 1650 respectively.

These houses were illustrated in the *Builder*, April 16, 1892, and in the *Daily Graphic*, April 7, 1892. A reproduction of a measured drawing of the front of the house is given in Mr. Norman's book *London Signs*, pp. 201 and 204, and a very interesting detailed description.

*PLATE XXXVI.—Ceiling, Crosby Hall Chambers.*

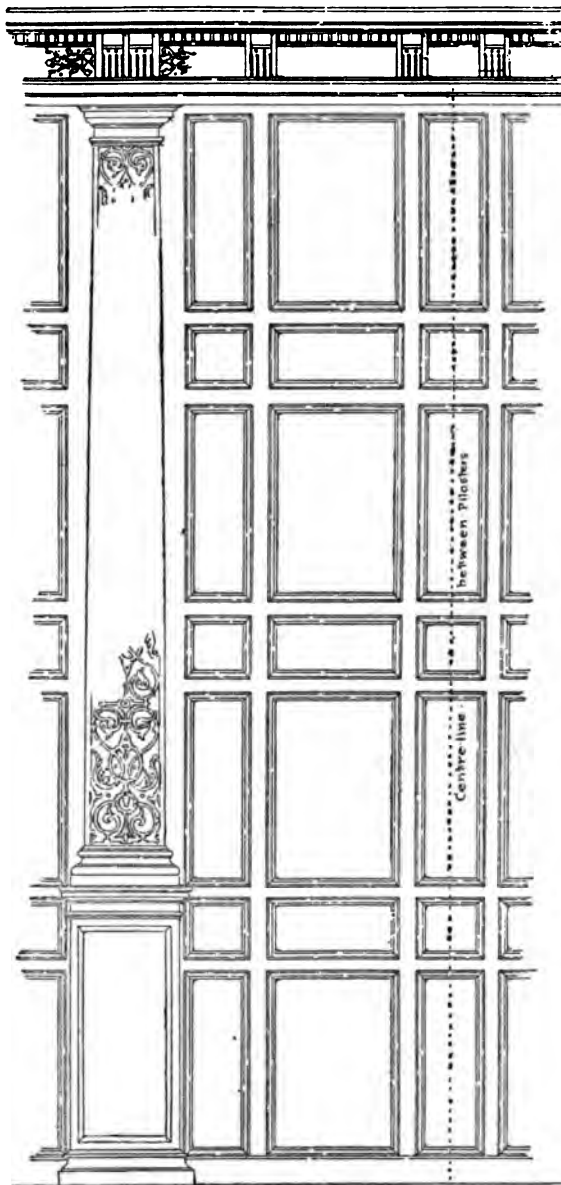
Crosby Hall Chambers was known as 25, Bishopsgate Street Within, and was demolished in 1892. The ceiling, a fragment of which is now at the South Kensington Museum, and is given here, was in the room on the first floor, looking towards a side passage, in which also was a fireplace "with the initials G.B. and the date 1633 on the centre panel" (Norman, *Signs*, p. 219).

In one of the panels of this ceiling are the initials M.L. (see Plate). The site is now occupied by the new premises of the Bank of Scotland.

*PLATE XXXVII.—Austin Friars.*

This house, No. 10, situated at the N.E. angle of the old Dutch Church, is one of the last of the old houses which remain. No. 21, which was an interesting house with a picturesque garden, was pulled down a few years ago. The present house has a date 1704 on the rain water pipe heads. There is a good eaves cornice and entrance, approached by a flight of steps, but like many of the houses of this date, its effect depends rather on good proportions than on much ornamentation.

*PLATE XXXVIII.—Nos. 6 and 7, Aldgate.*



These houses, now a restaurant, formed part of the "Saracen's Head" Tavern. They are of wood and plaster, with long pilasters, square-headed windows, and over all a balustrade. The inn itself has disappeared, and the present building is used as a restaurant.

There are several old houses of plain character in Aldgate High Street.

*PLATE XXXIX.—Panels.*

Figures 1, 5, and 6 are now in the Guildhall Museum, where are to be seen many interesting fragments from the City. Fig. 2 is an effective tablet on the house numbered 22 in Cloth Fair (the arms are those of the Rich family, and are given by Mr. Norman as *gu. a chev. betw. 3 cross crosslets, or.—London Signs*, etc.) The arms of the Stationers' Company is over the entrance to Stationers' School, in Bolt Court (not Stationers' Court as given on the plate), nearly opposite Bouverie Street, Fleet Street. Fig. 4 is a dated tablet on the first floor of a house on the west side of Walbrook. The panels, Fig. 7, are from the recently destroyed houses in Great St. Helen's, and their position on the bands of the two centre pilasters is shewn in Plate XXXV.

An interesting article on London Street Signs will be found in the *Strand Magazine*, May, 1891, which is illustrated, and others will be found referred to in Mr. Philip Norman's book, already quoted, on *London Signs and Inscriptions*.

*PLATE XL.—The Palace, Bromley-by-Bow.*

This building, known as the "Palace," a short distance south of Bow Church, was pulled down late in the autumn of 1893. The fireplace, which is here given from a measured drawing by Mr. H. T. Bromley, has been removed. There was also a plaster ceiling with some considerable ornament on it.

This example, although strictly out of the limits of this book, has been included, as the demolition of the old Palace has caused a good deal of interest to be taken in it, and the chimney-piece is in itself a fine example. The illustration on page 20 shews a portion of the wall panelling in the same room as the fireplace given in the plate.





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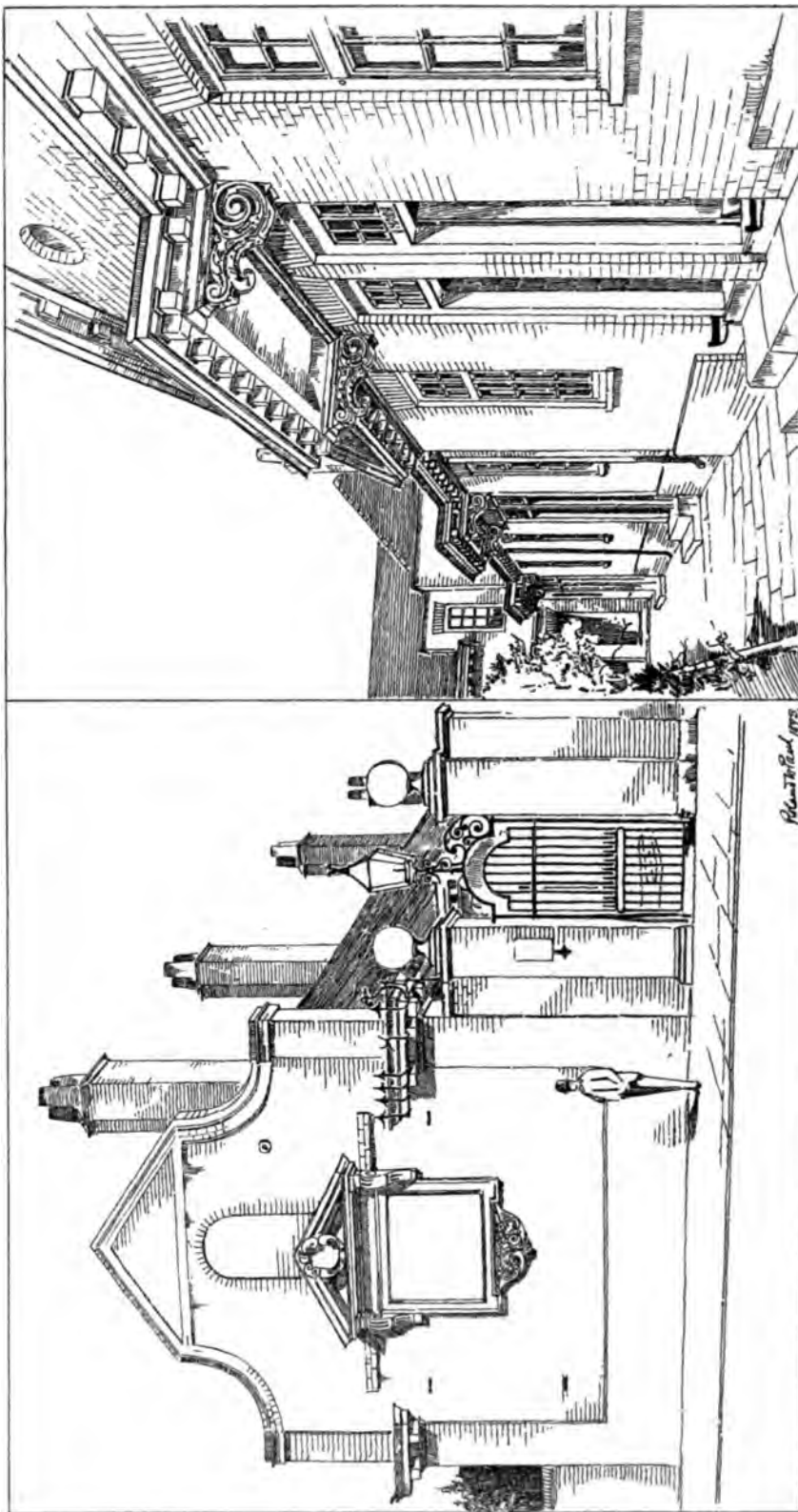
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Plate II.



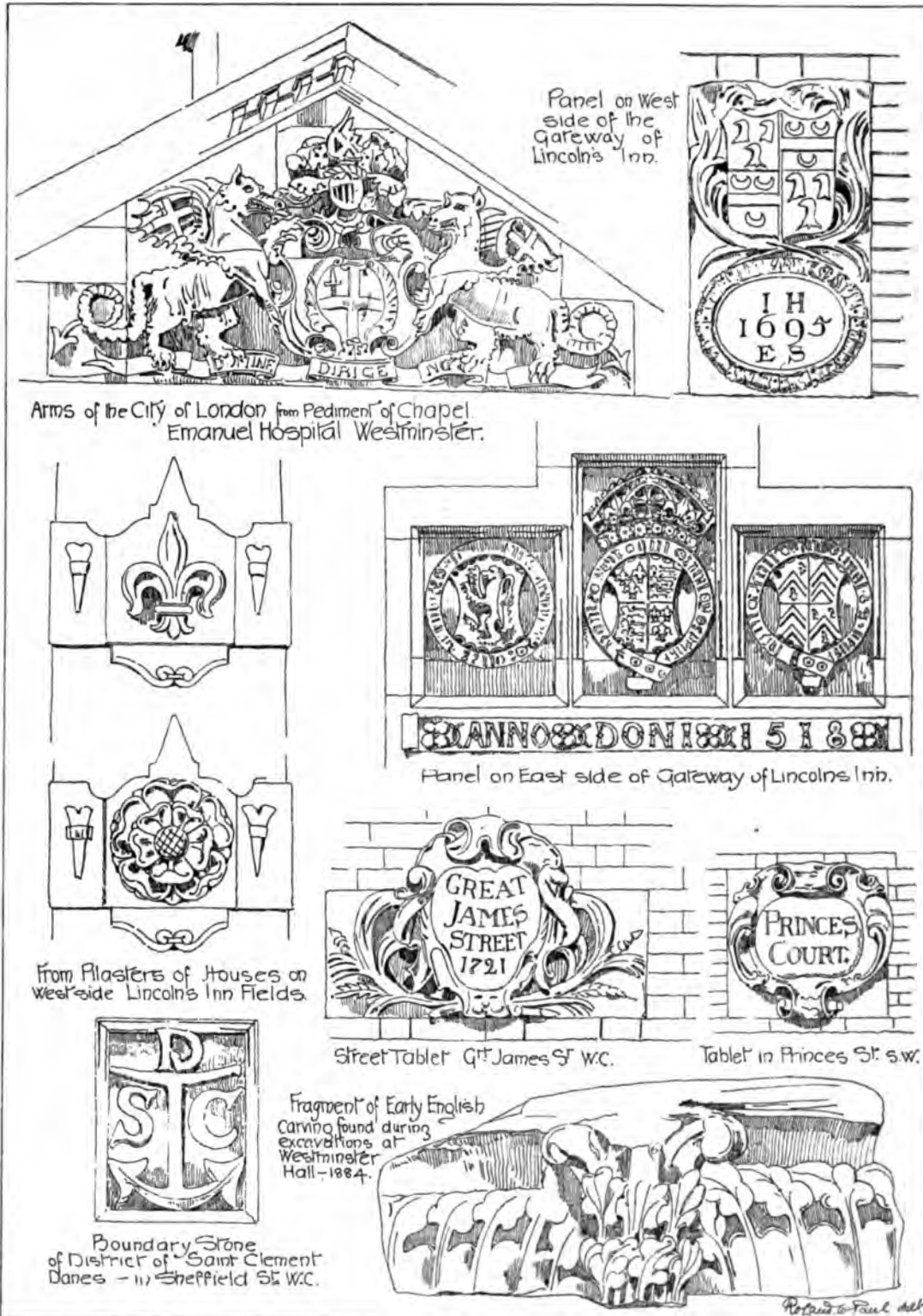
ENTRANCE AND GABLE.

THE COURTYARD.

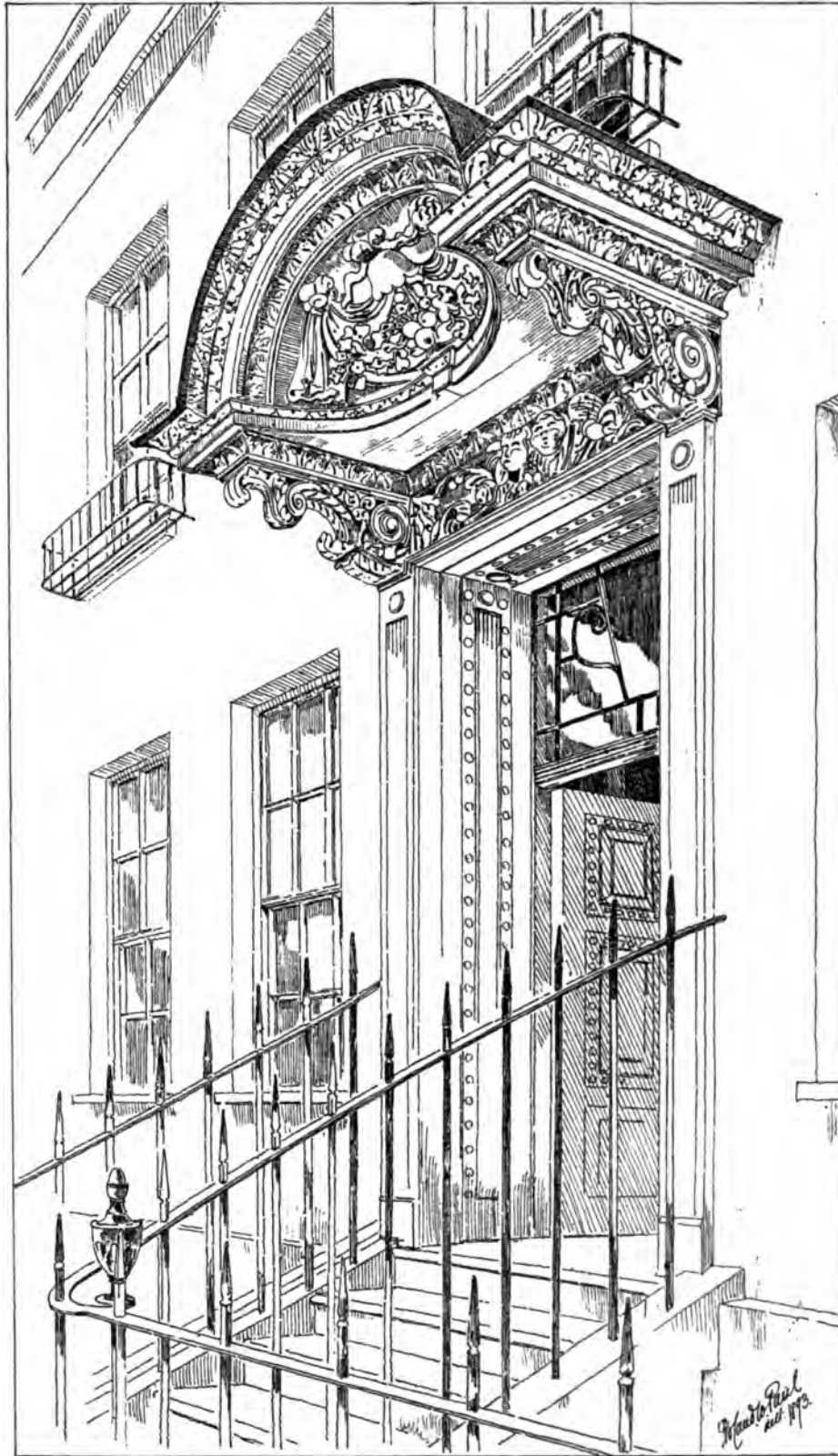
EMANUEL HOSPITAL, WESTMINSTER.

PHOTO. BY H. SPENCE & CO. LONDON



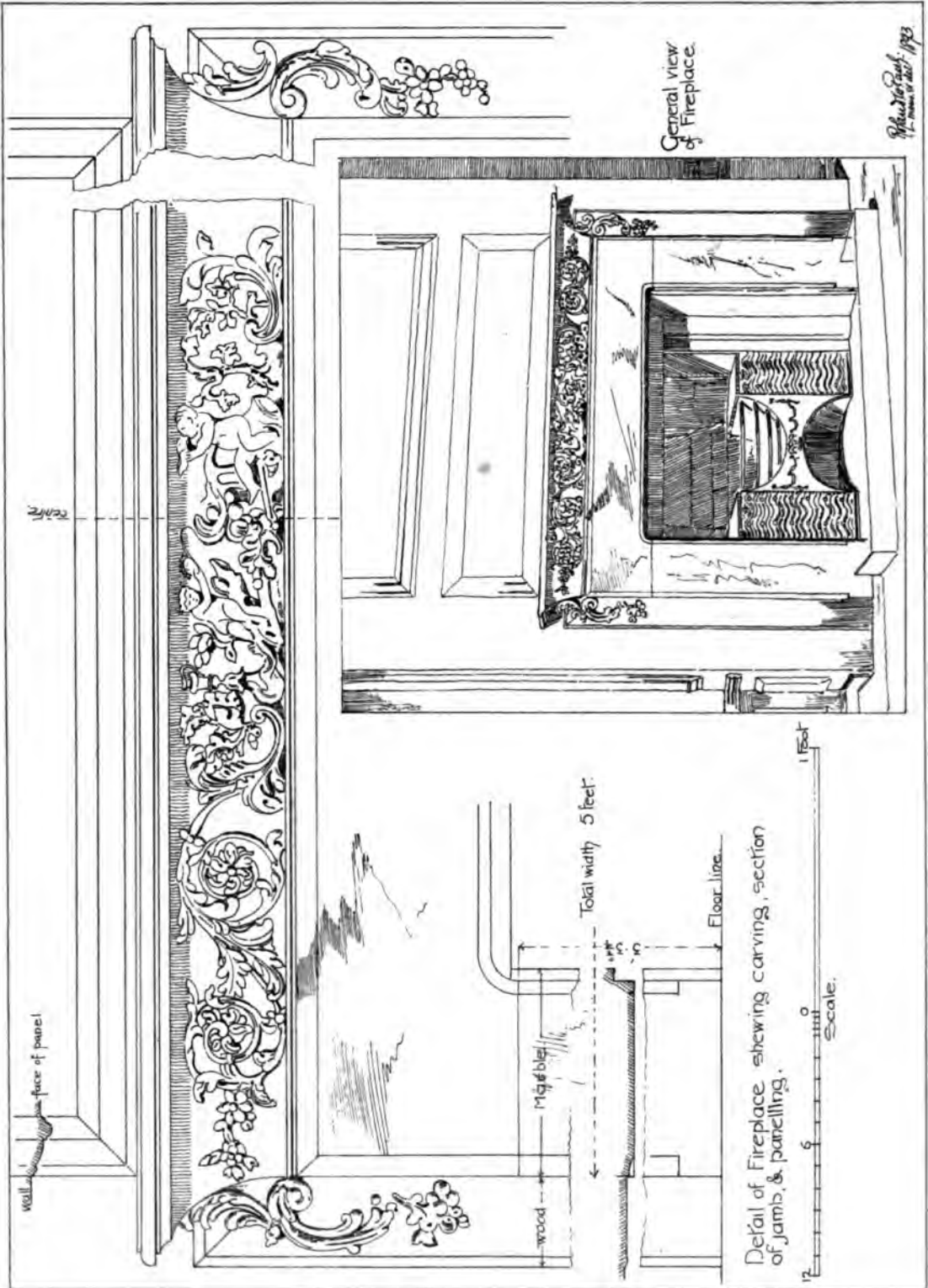






DOORWAY: NO. 9 GROSVENOR ROAD.





No. 9 GROSVENOR ROAD : FIRE-PLACE ON FIRST FLOOR.

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THE STRAND: NOS. 417-418



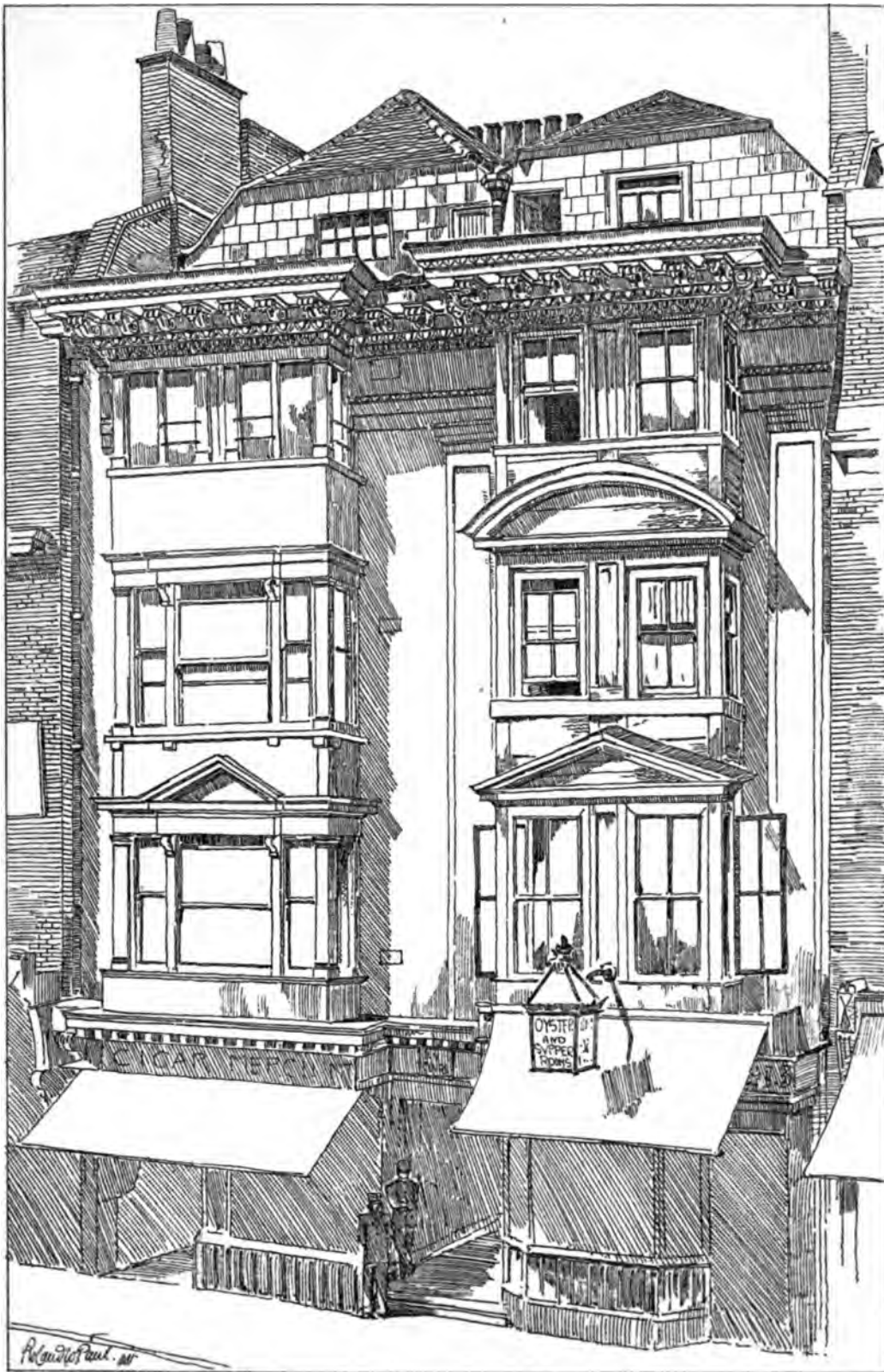
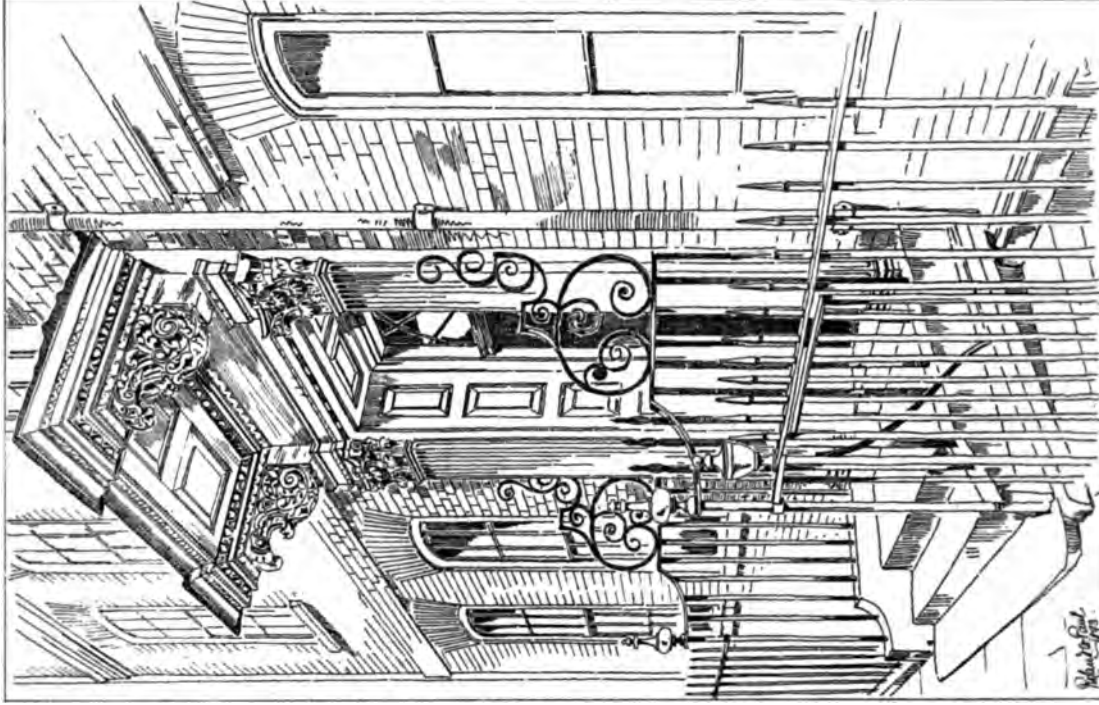


PHOTO L. THO. SPRAGUE & CO. LONDON

THE STRAND: NOS 413-414

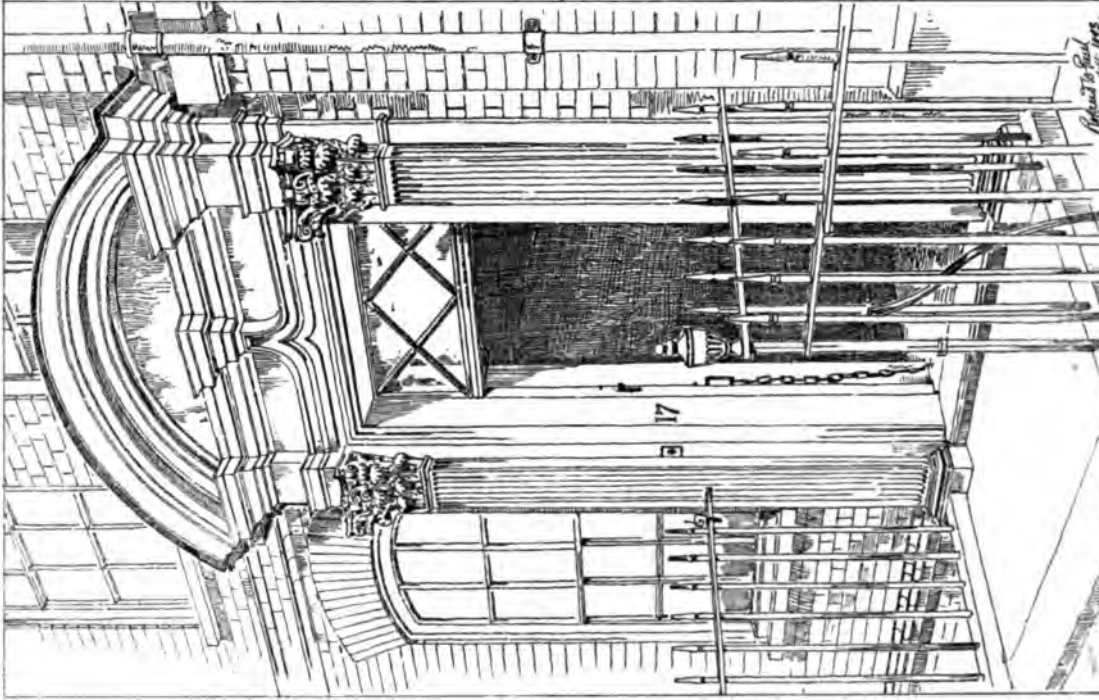
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Plate VIII.



DESIGNED BY ROBERT TAYLOR

NO. 18 BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI.



NO. 17 BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI.





BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI.

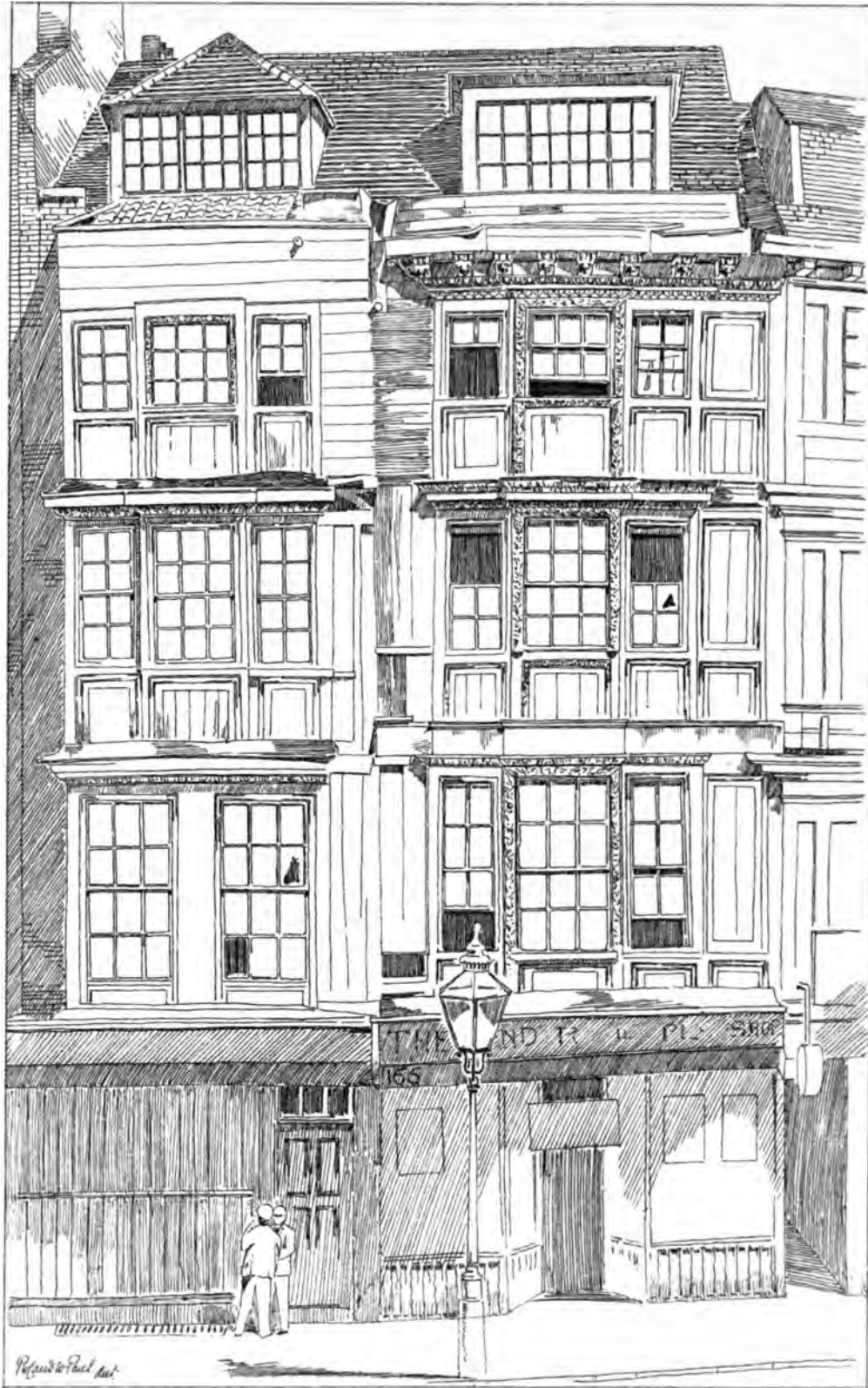






THE STRAND.



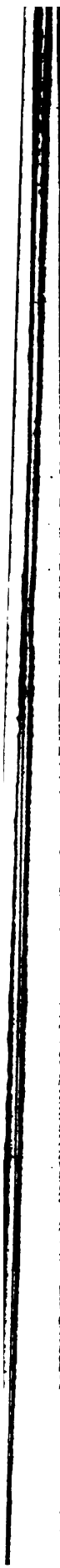


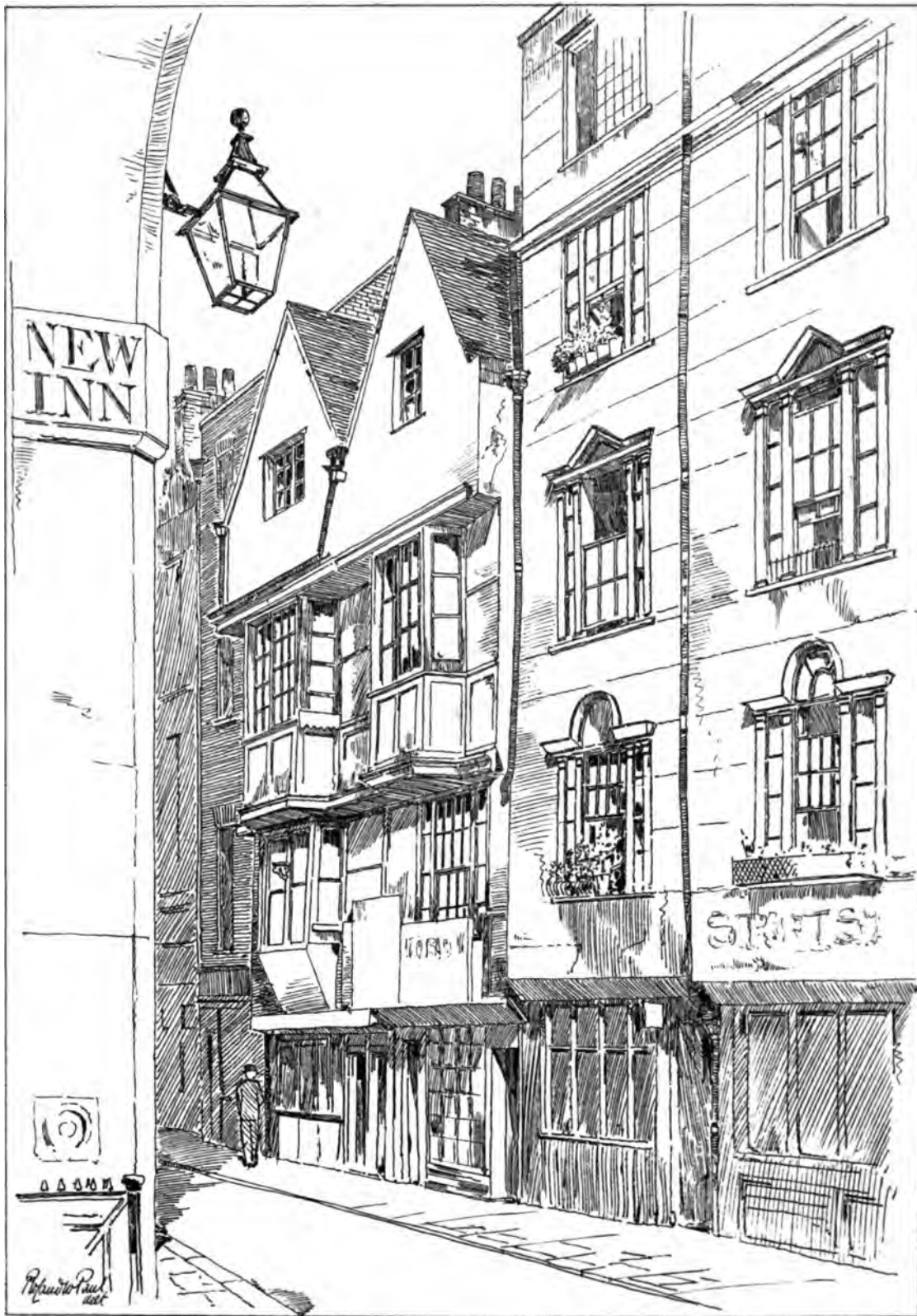
THE STRAND: NOS. 166-167.





DYSART HOUSE, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND.





WYCH STREET, STRAND.



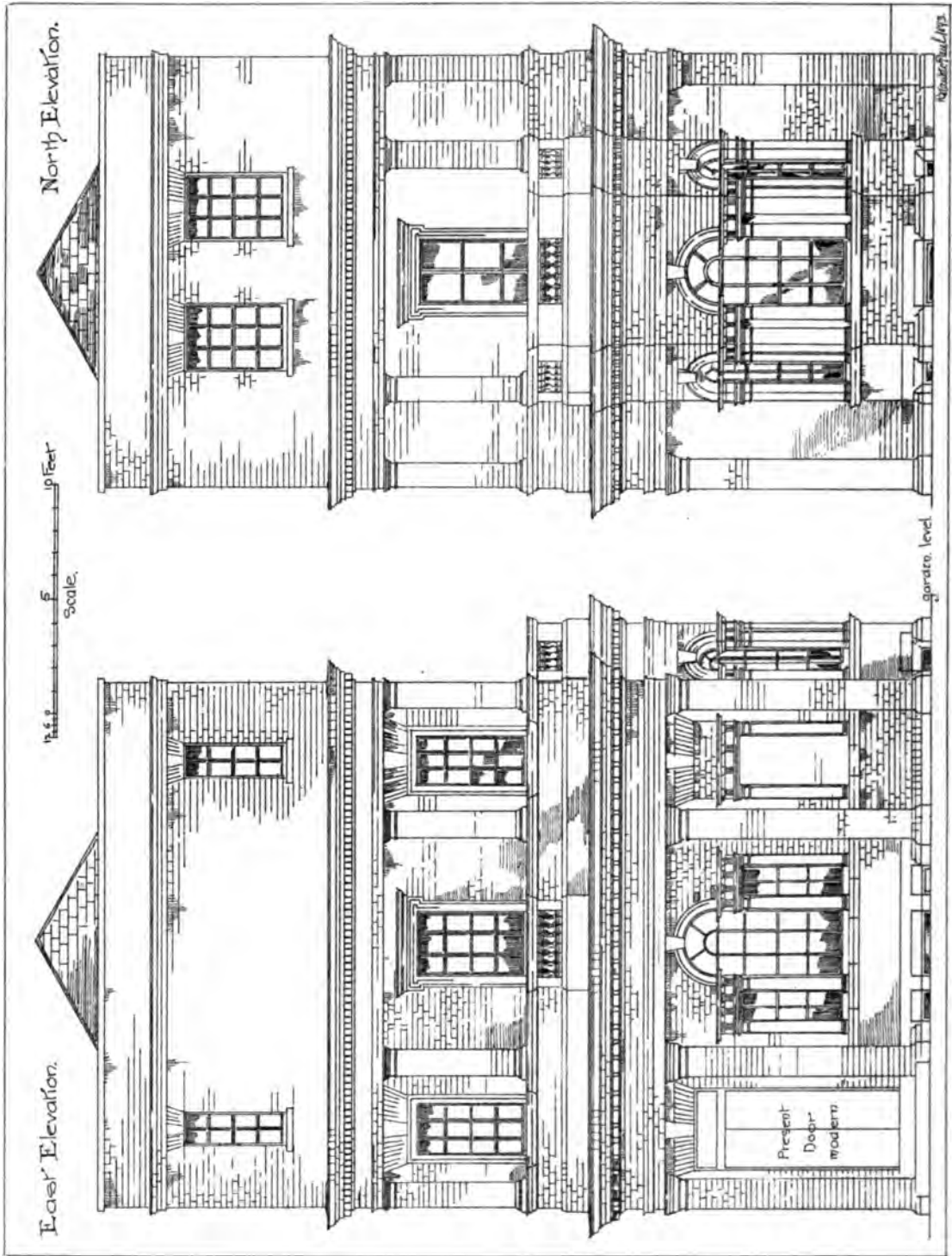




HOLYWELL STREET, STRAND



Plate xv.



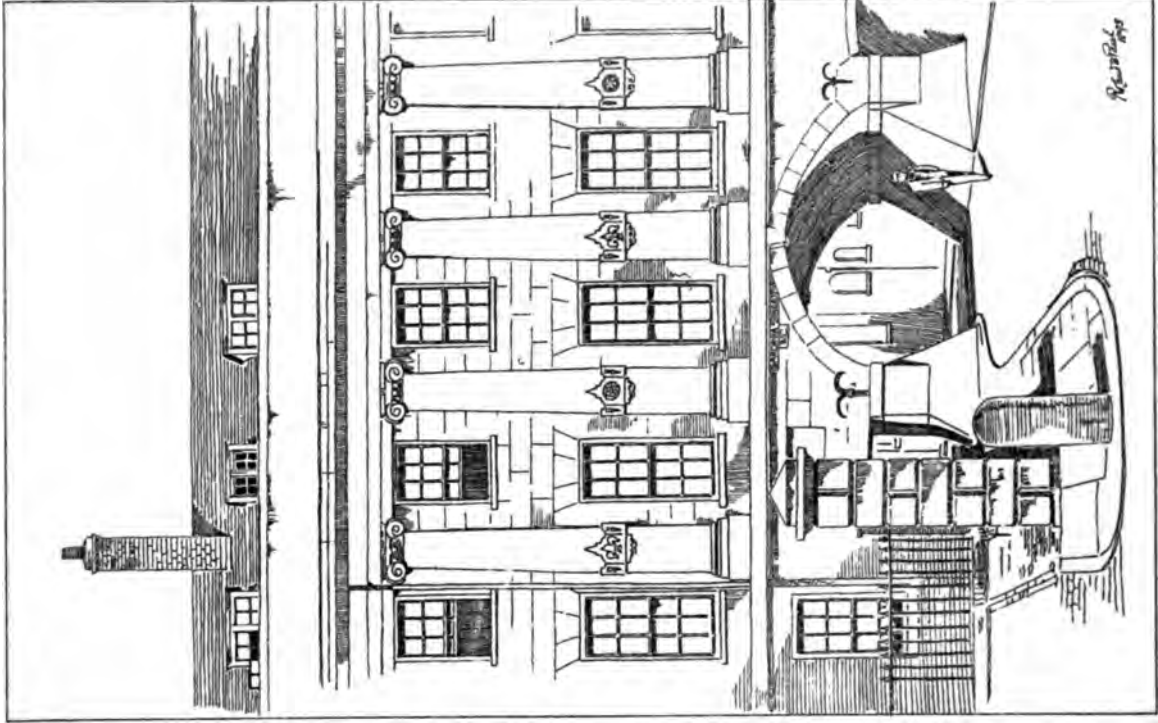
THE GARDEN HOUSE, CLEMENT'S INN





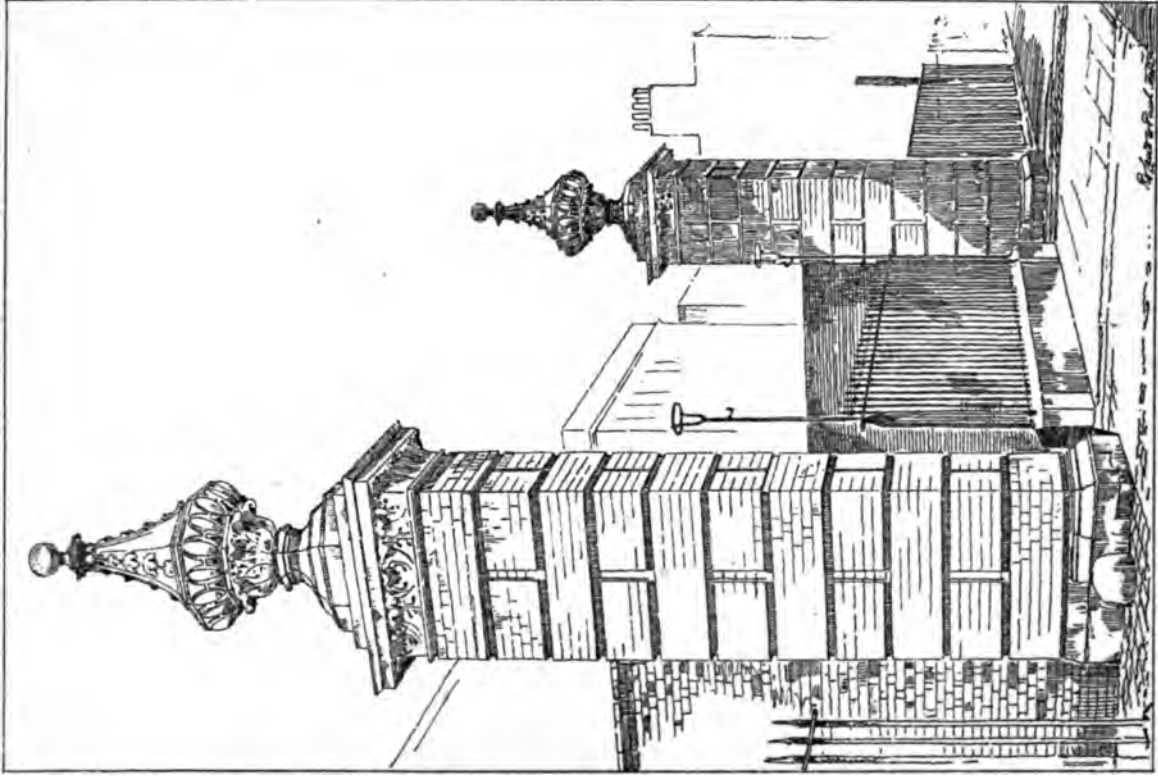
THE GARDEN HOUSE, CLEMENT'S INN, FROM N W





PROF. L. AND V. SMITH & CO. LONDON

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS



GATE POSTS OF LINDSLEY HOUSE.





Plate xviii.

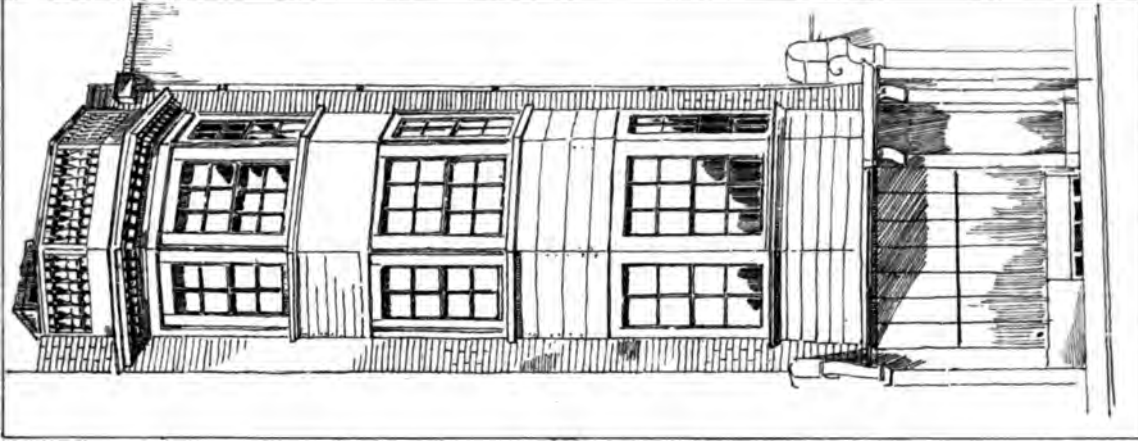
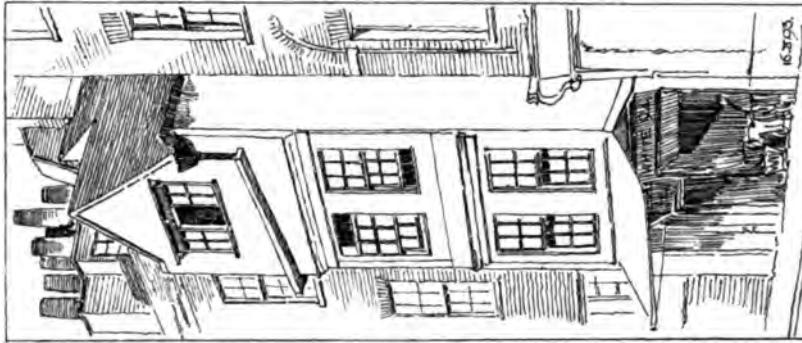


PHOTO LITHO SPRAGUE & CO LONDON

NO. 82 CHANCERY LANE.



NO. 94 FETTER LANE.



NO 273 STRAND.



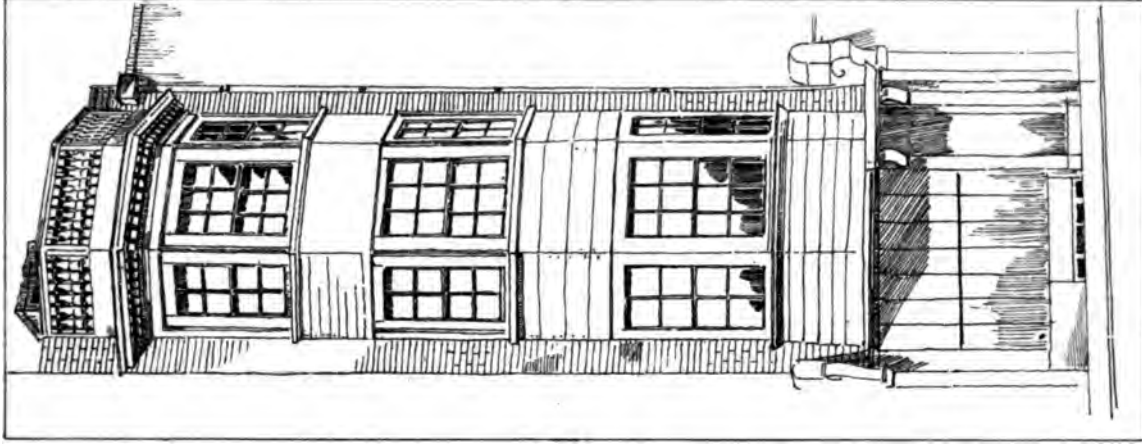
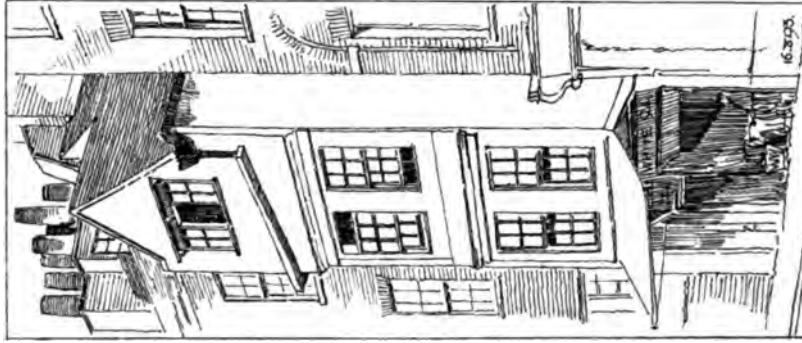


PHOTO LITHO SPENCER & CO LONDON

No. 82 CHANCERY LANE.



No. 94 FETTER LANE.



No. 273 STRAND.

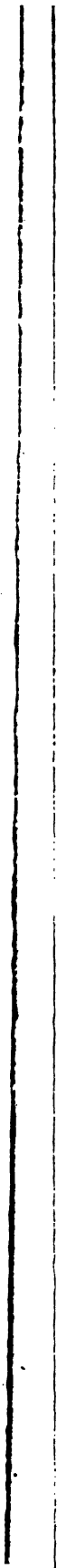
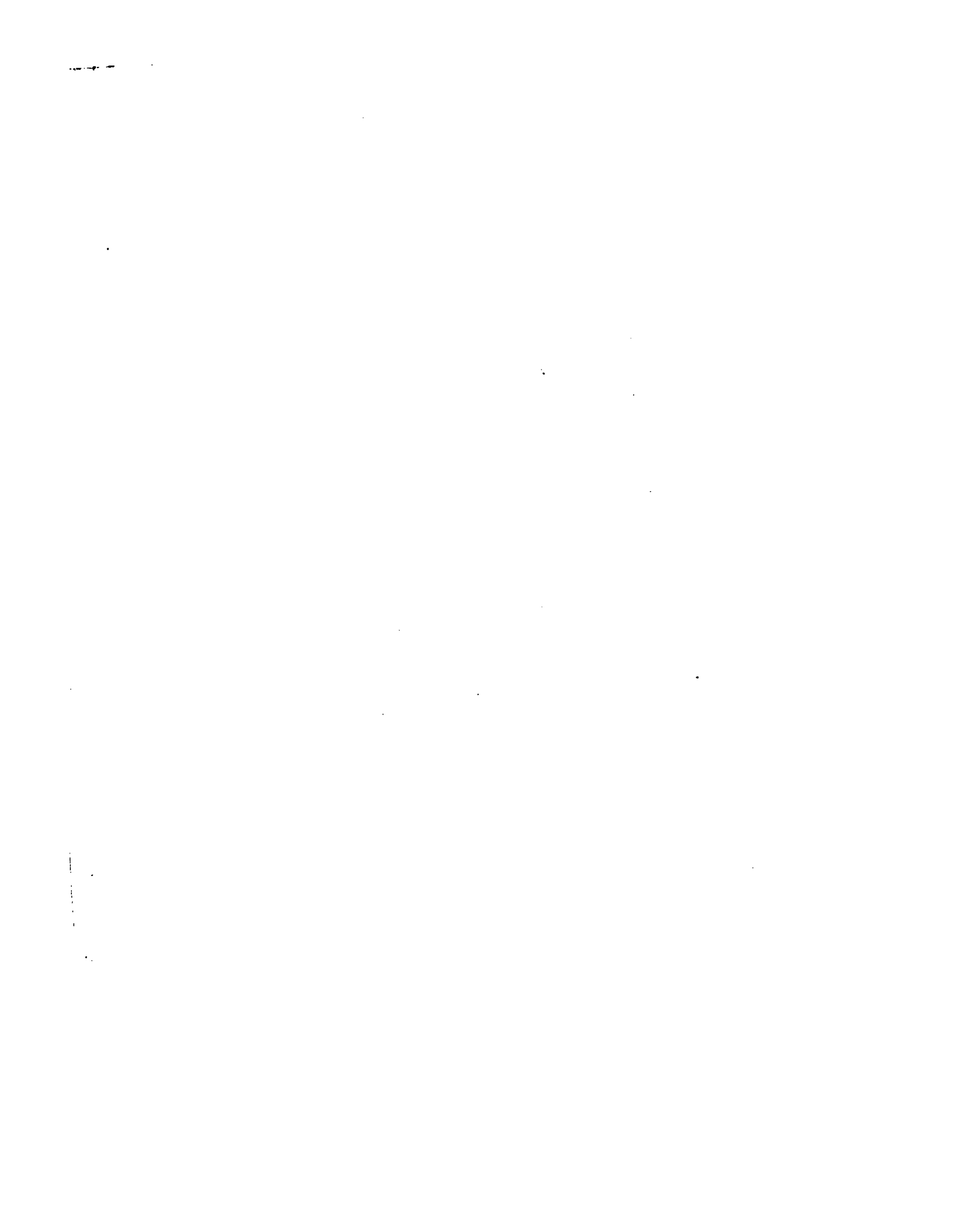




PHOTO BY THE SPRUCE & CO. LONDON

THE ROLLS HOUSE AND CHAPEL



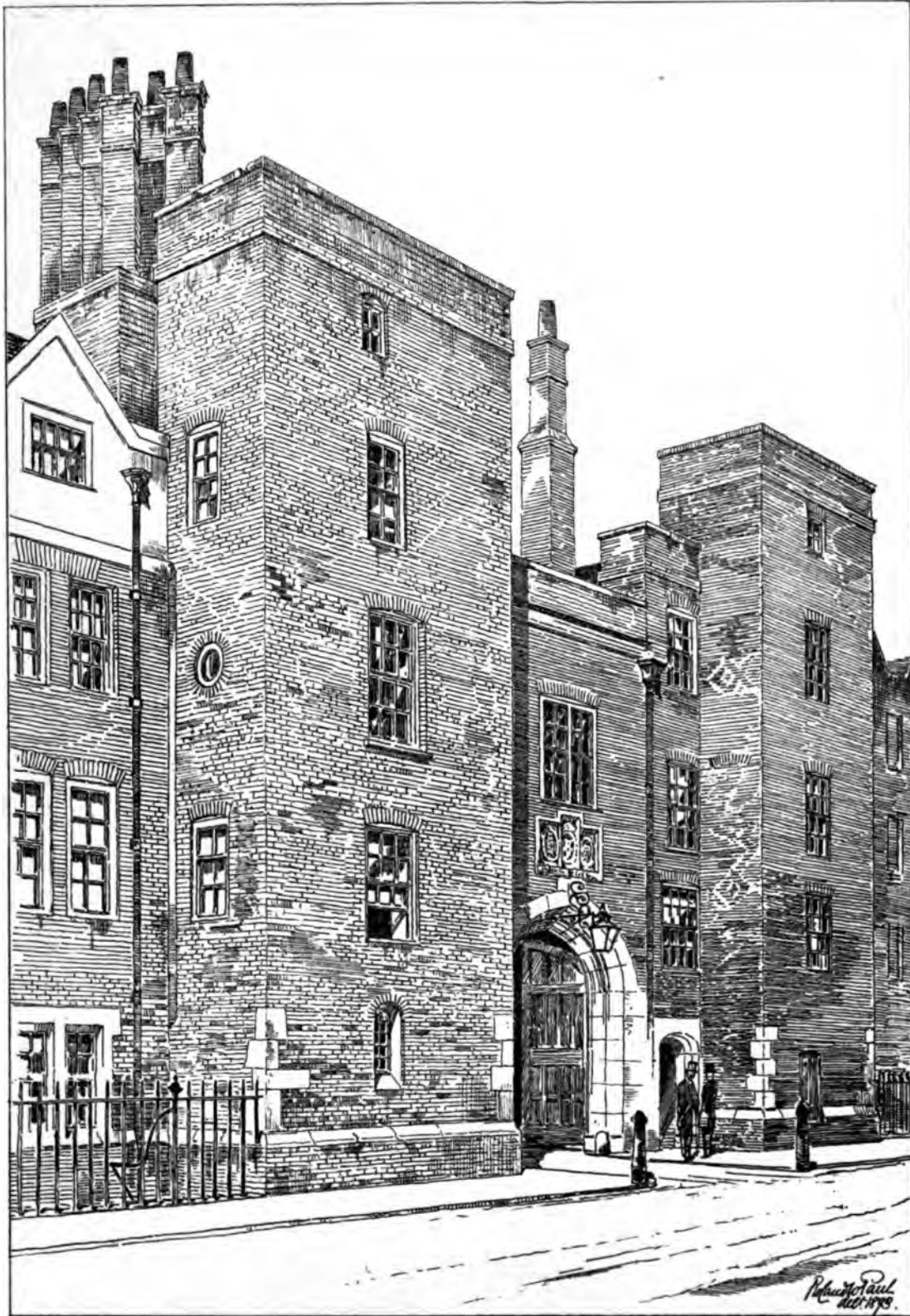


PHOTO LITHO SPRAGUE & CO LONDON

LINCOLN'S INN GATEWAY, CHANCERY LANE.

\_\_\_\_\_

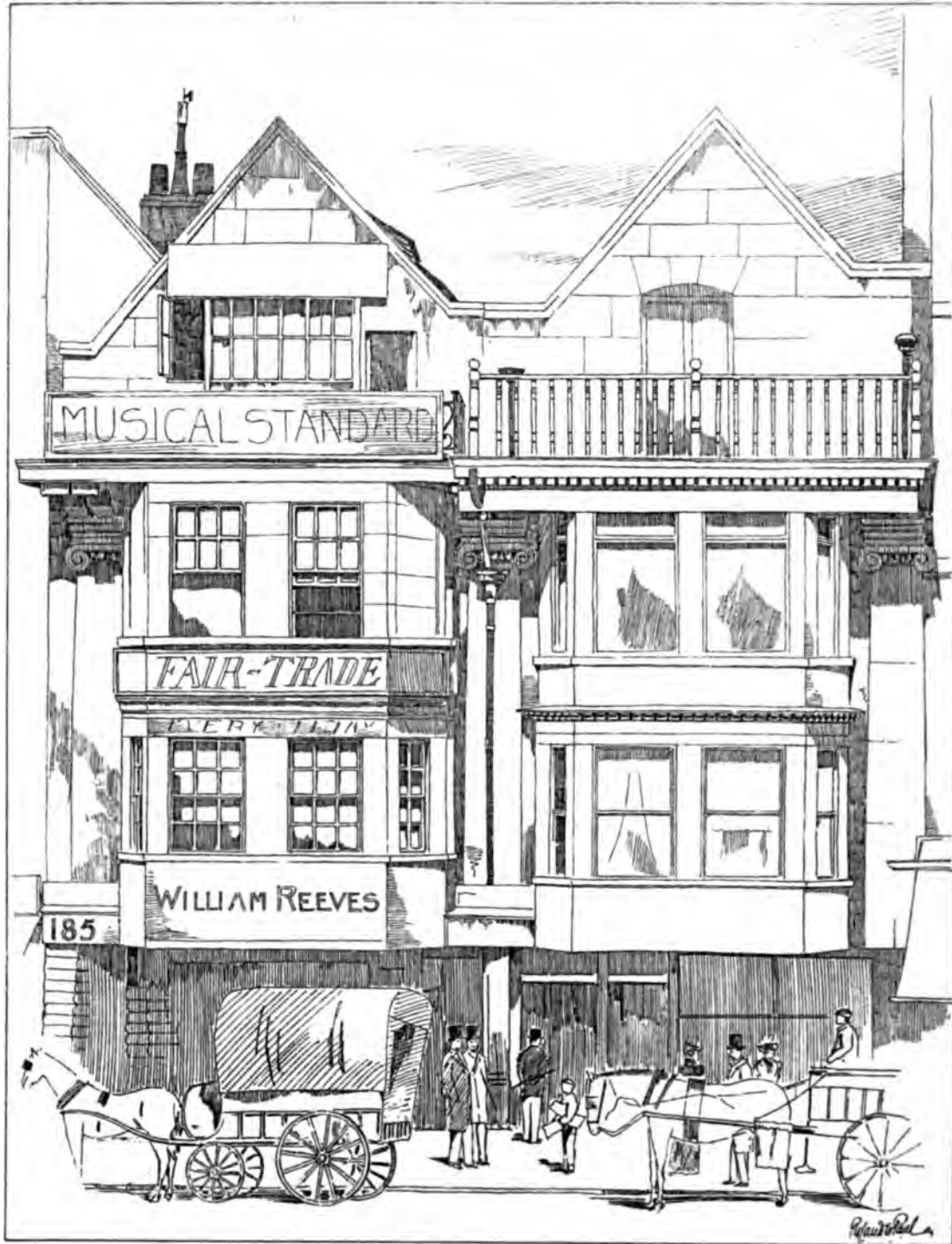
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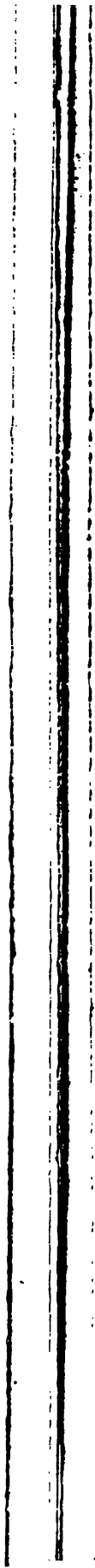


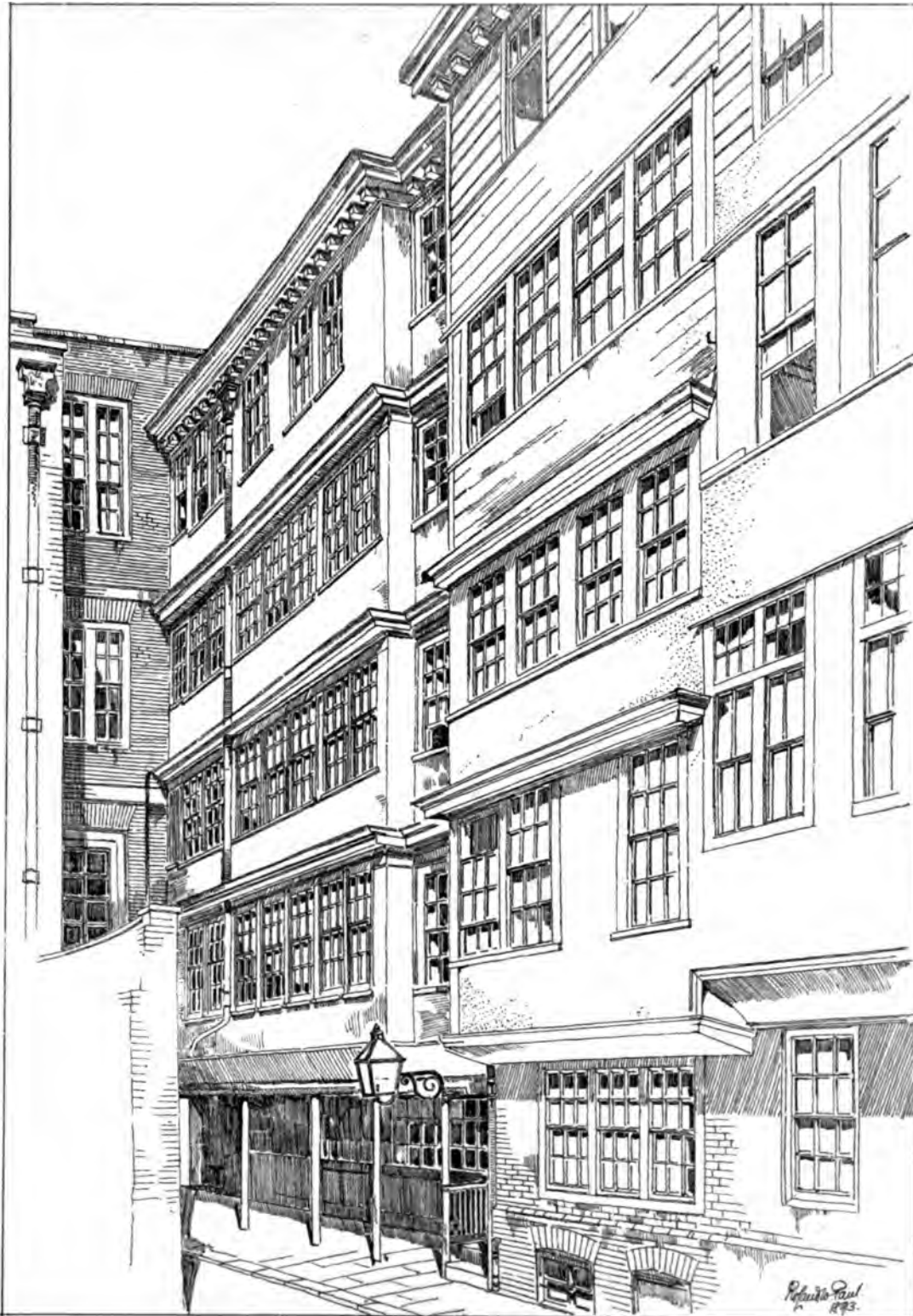
OLD SQUARE, LINCOLN'S INN





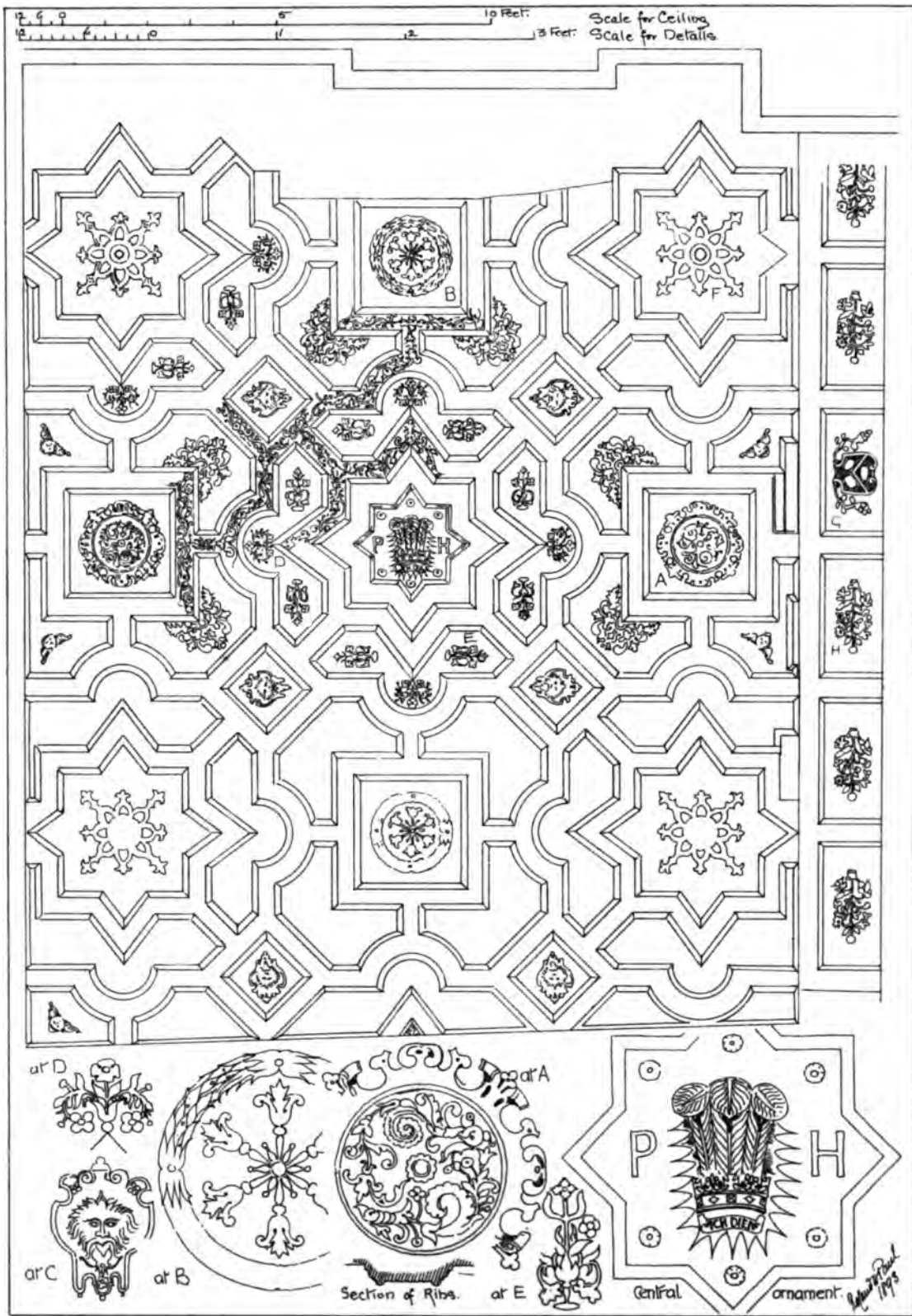
FLEET STREET: NOS. 184-185.



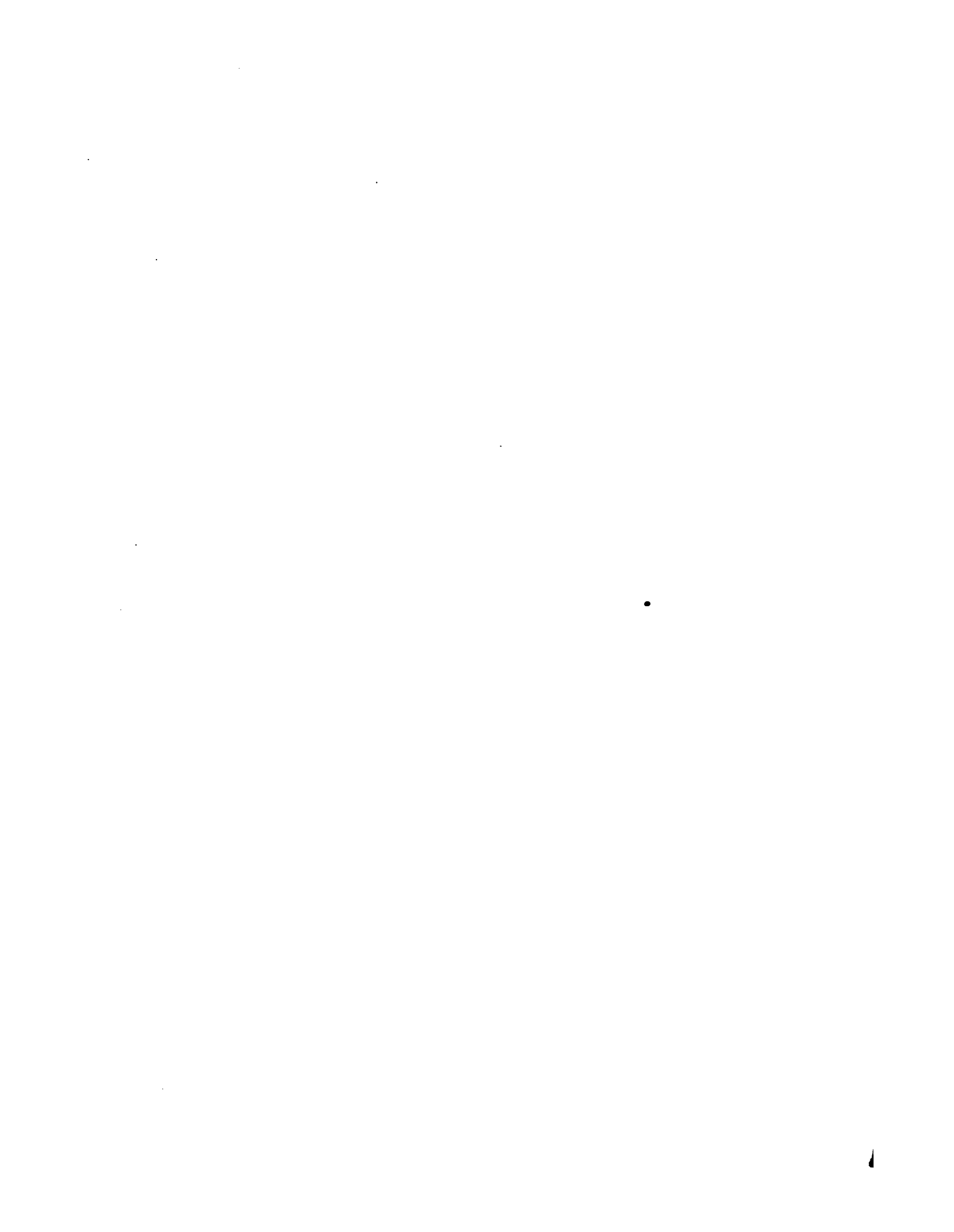


MIDDLE TEMPLE LANE

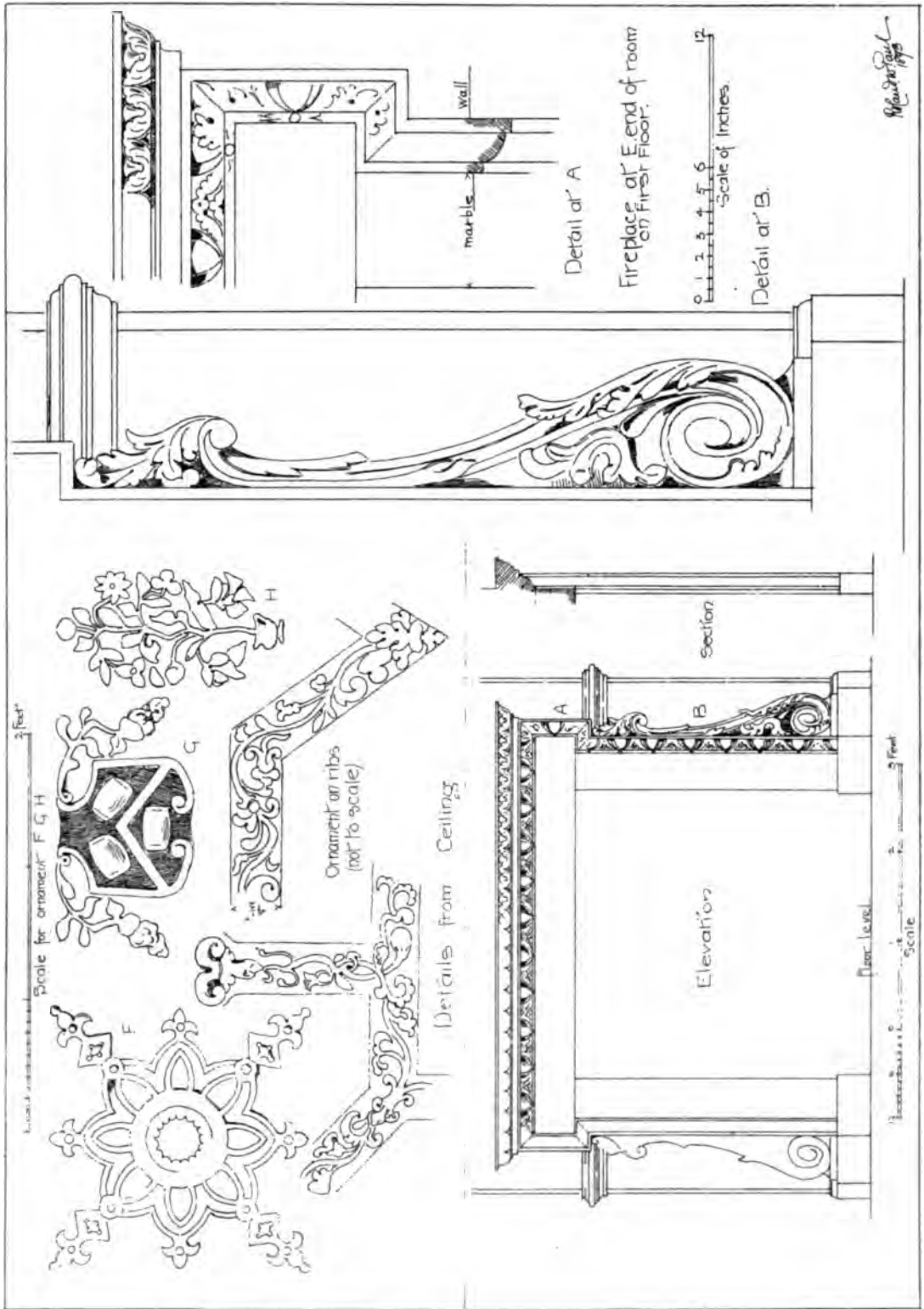




No. 17 FLEET STREET: CEILING.







NO. 17 FLEET STREET.



Plate xxvi.

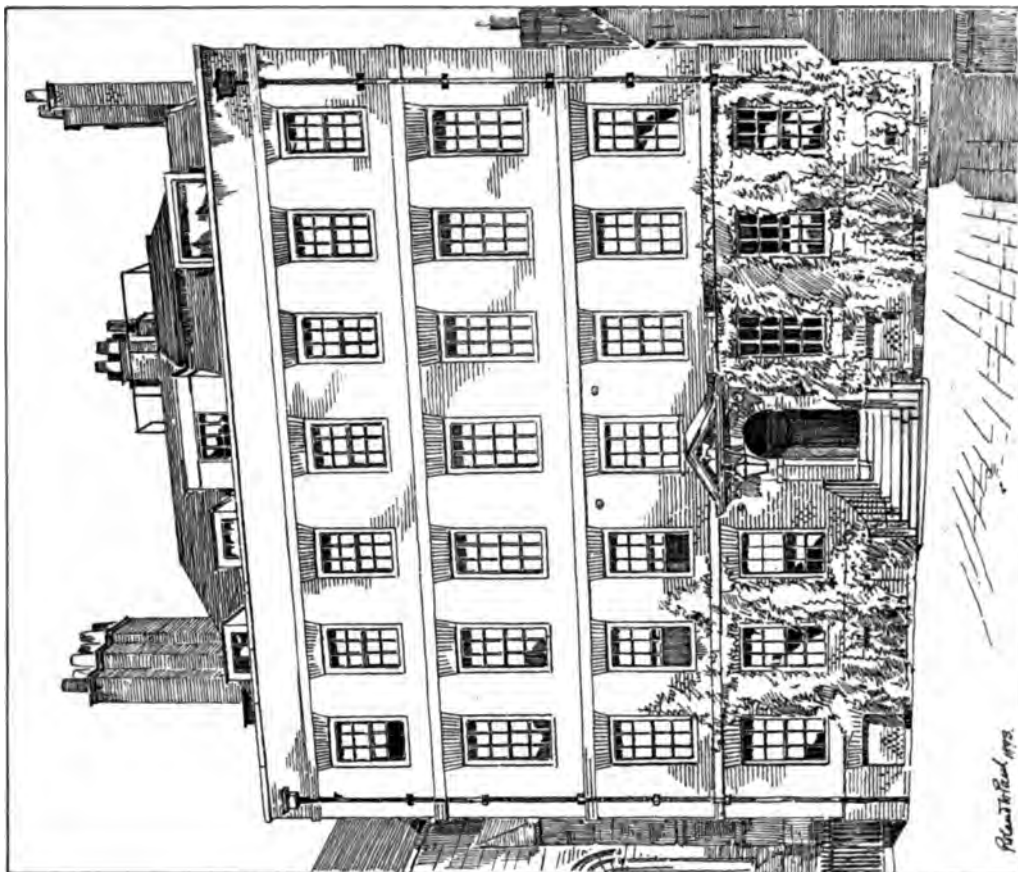
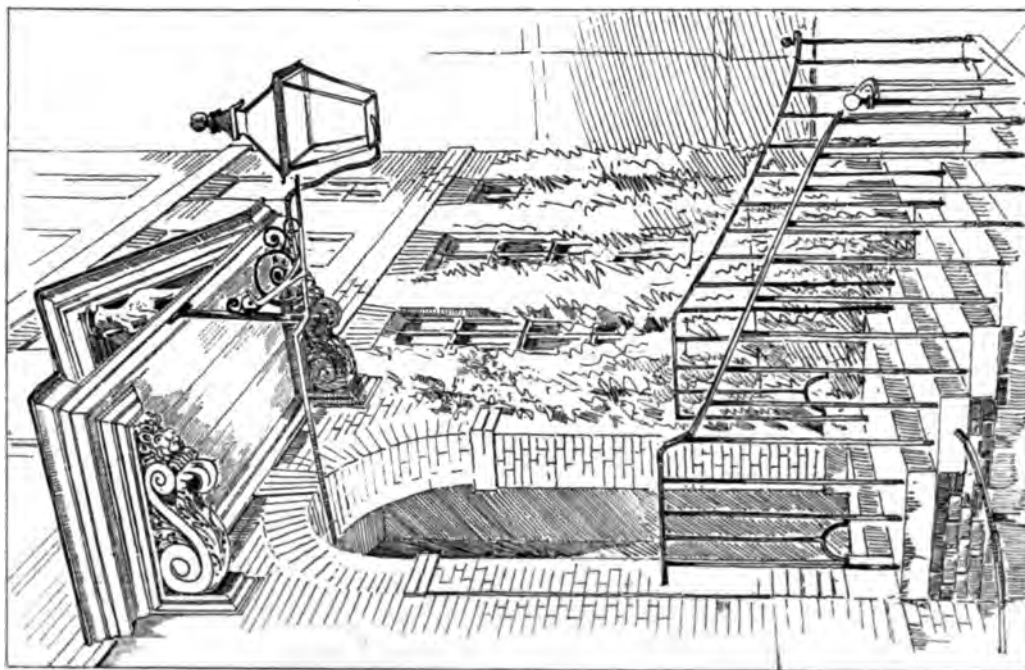


PHOTO LITHO SPRAGUE & CO LONDON

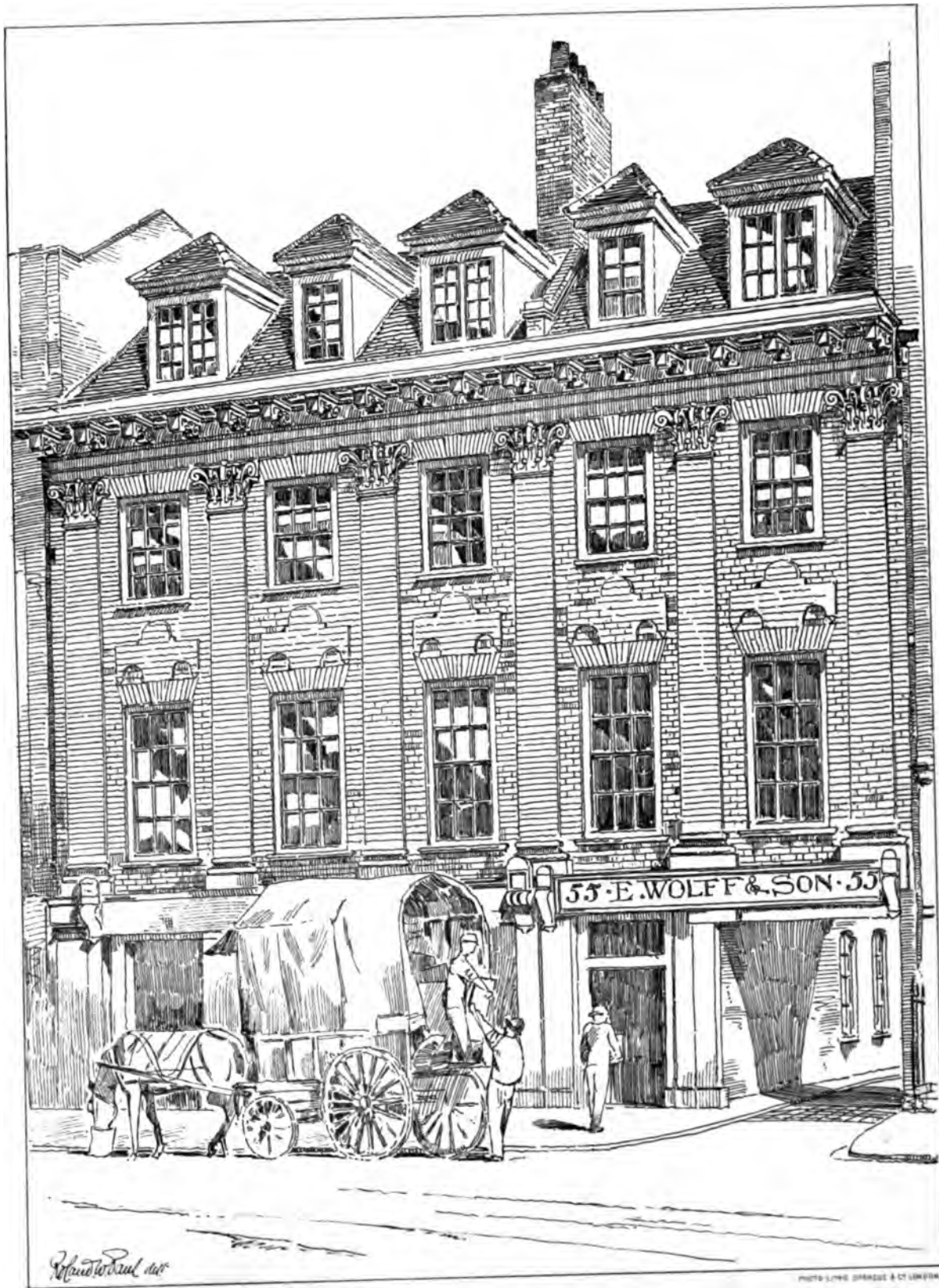
GENERAL VIEW FROM WEST.

LAMB BUILDING, TEMPLE.



THE PORCH.

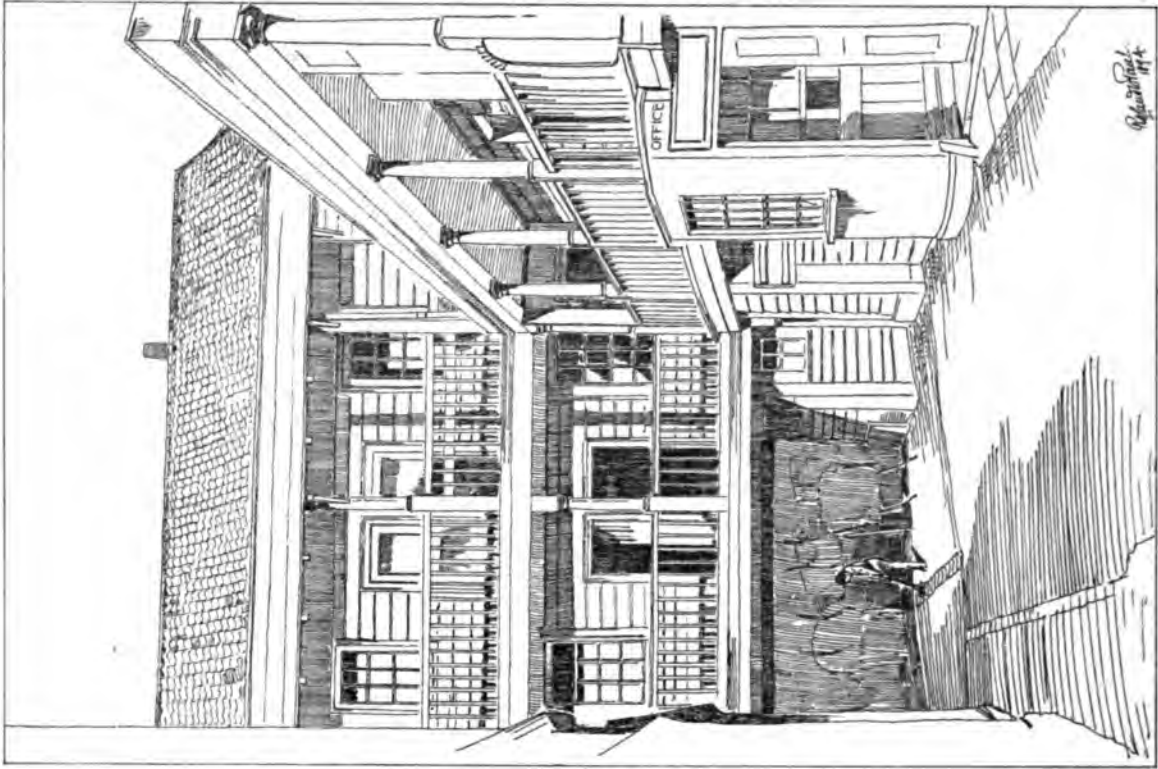




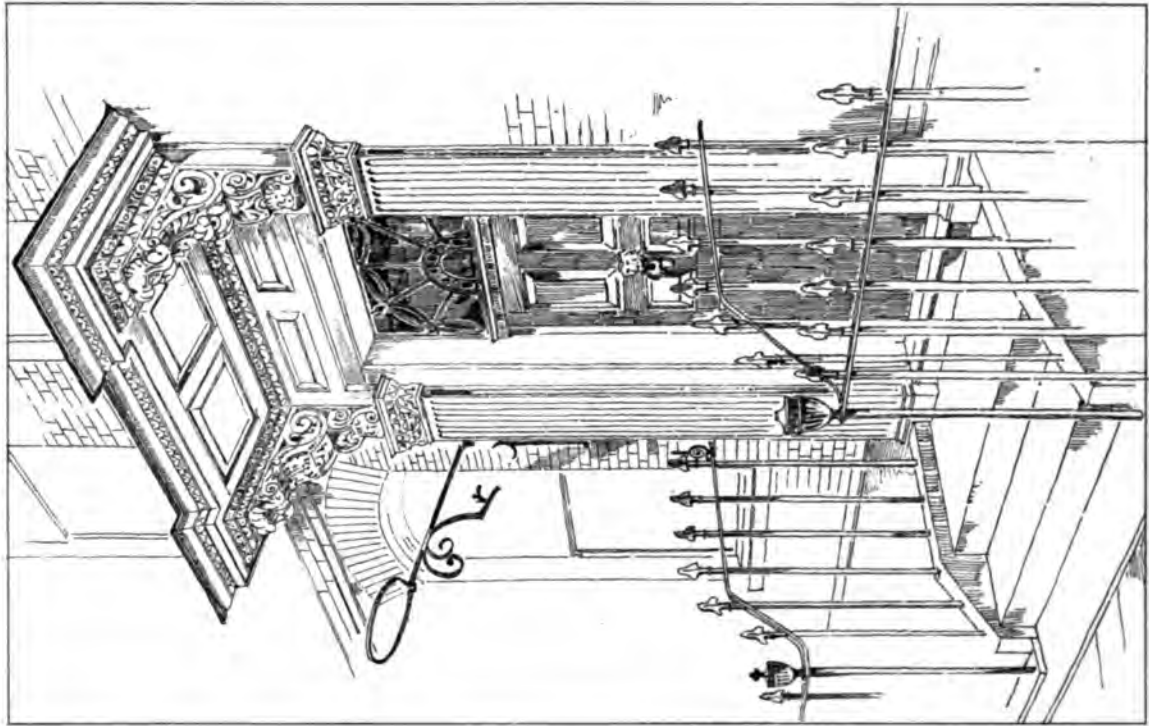
GREAT QUEEN STREET.



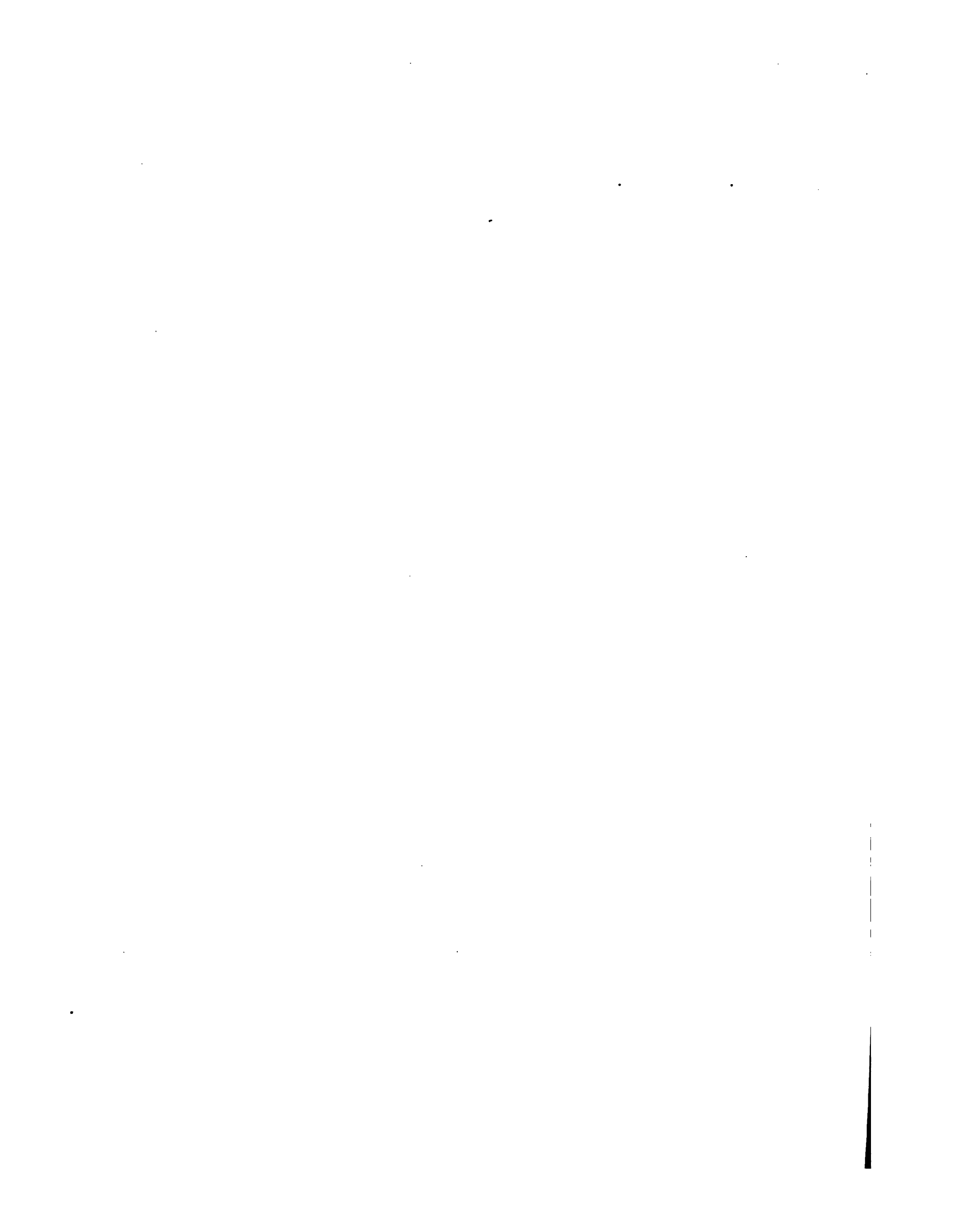
Plate xxviii.



THE OLD BELL HOTEL, HOLBORN.



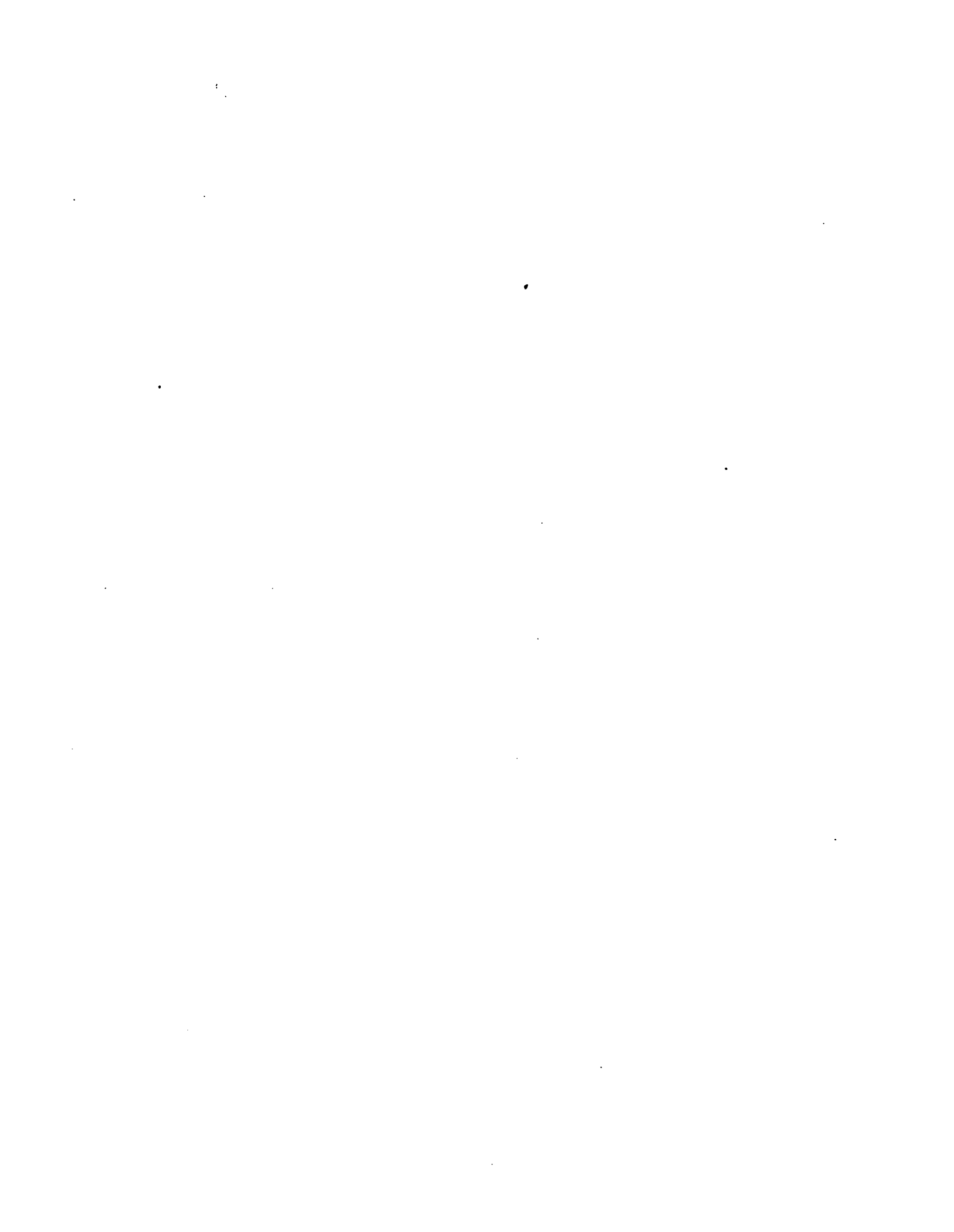
DOORWAY : FEATHERSTONE BUILDINGS, HOLBORN.





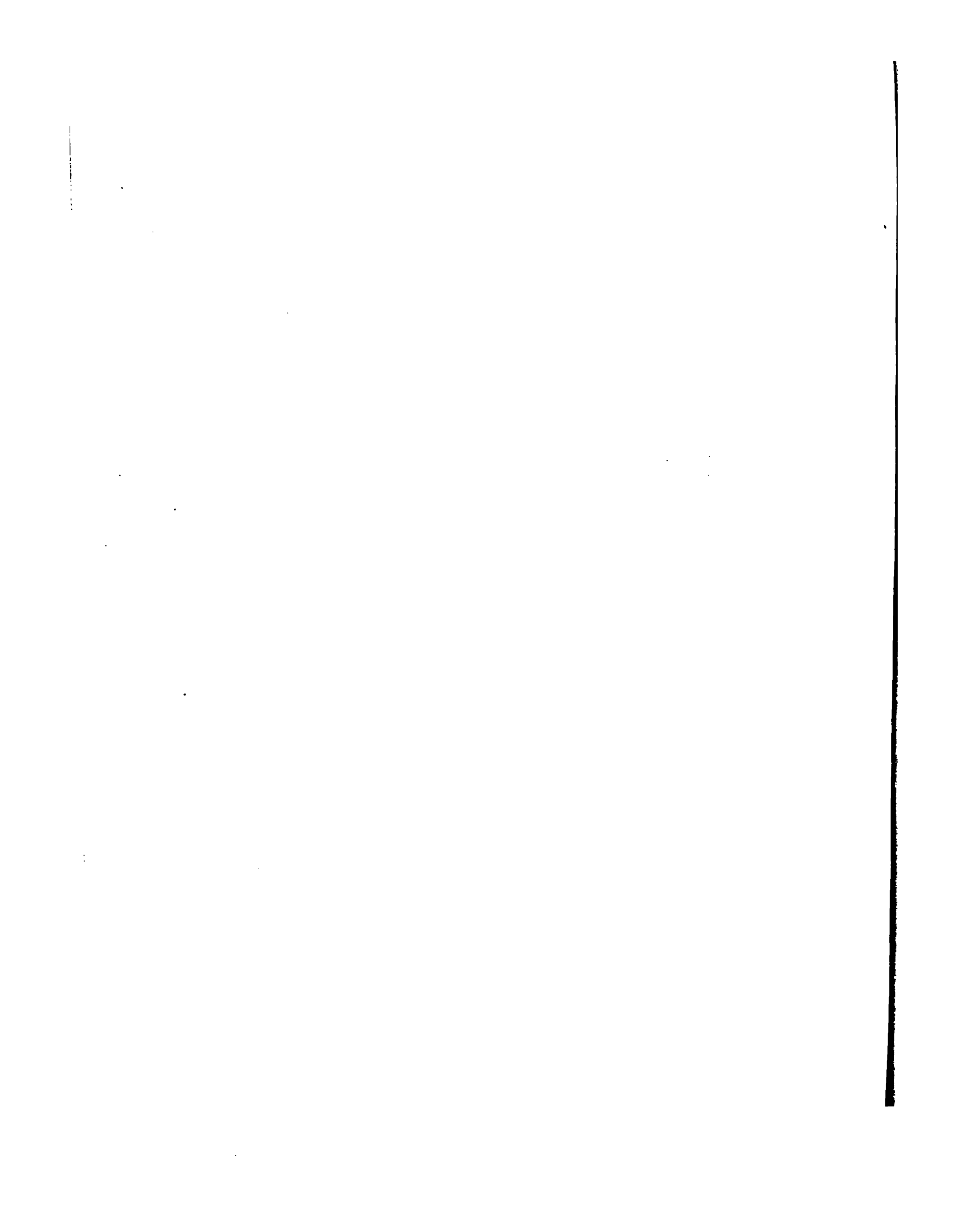


FETTER LANE





BARNARD'S INN, HOLBORN.



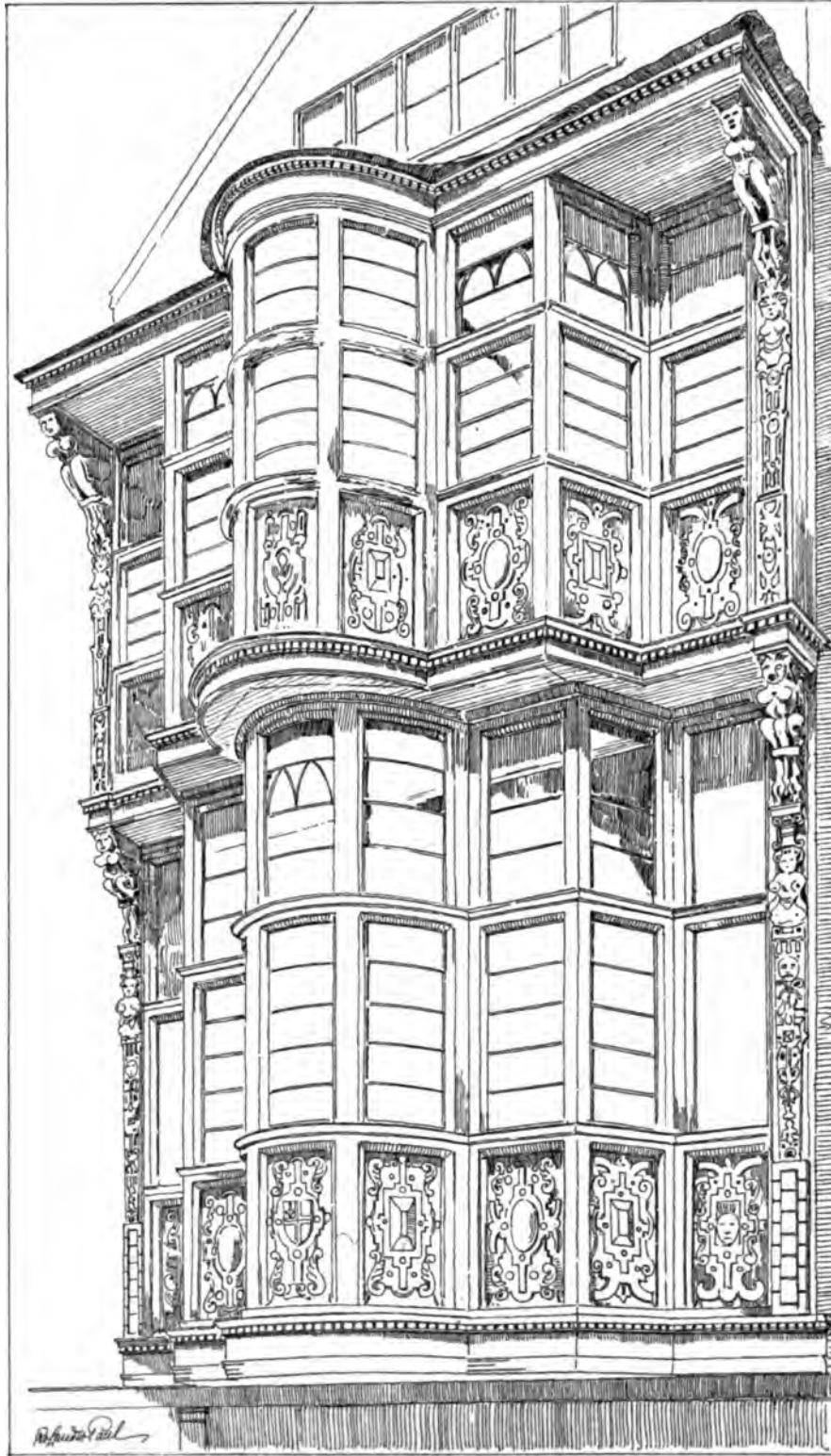
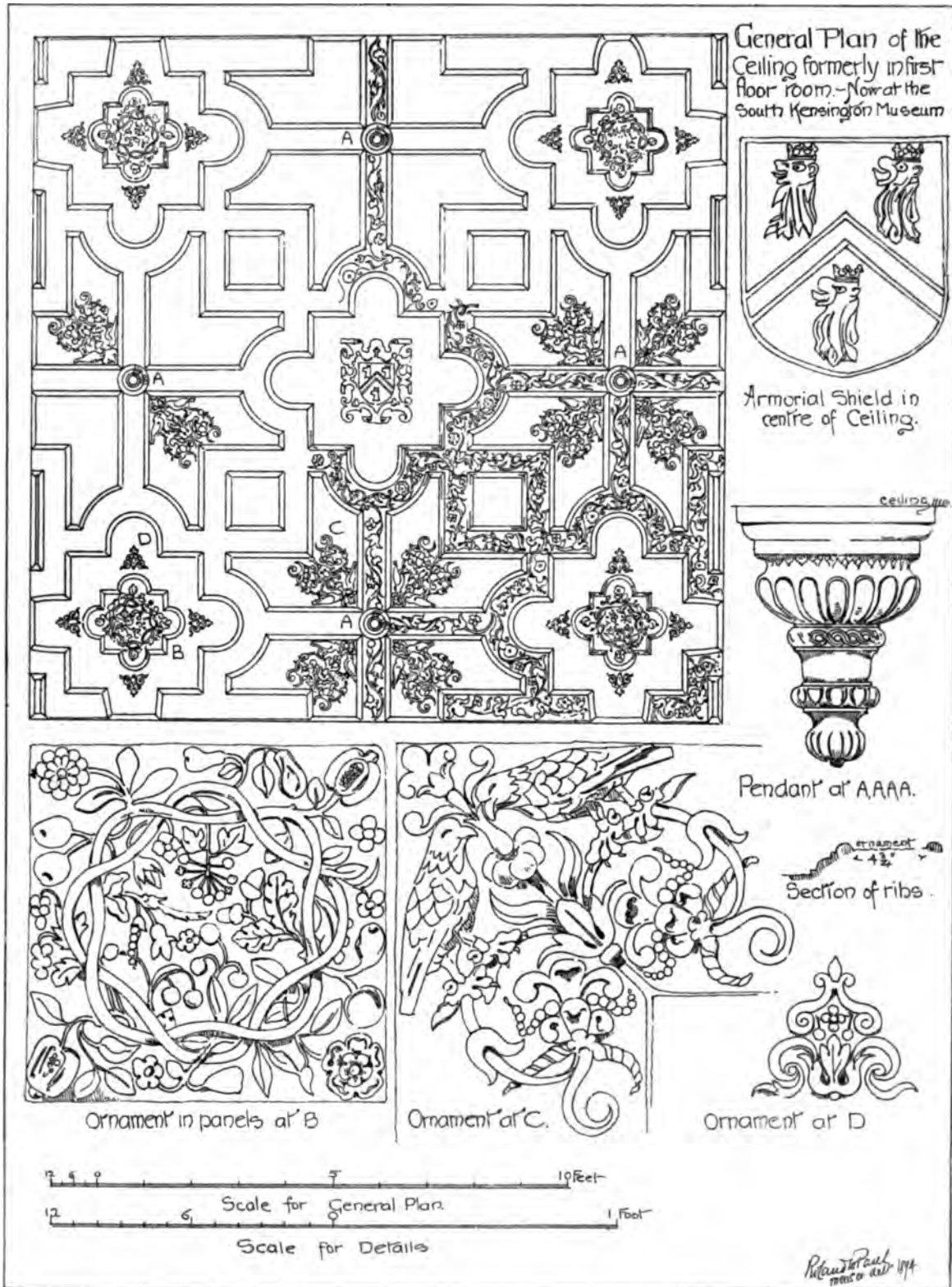


PHOTO. THE SPENCER & CO. LONDON

SIR PAUL PINDAR'S HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE THE BAY WINDOW

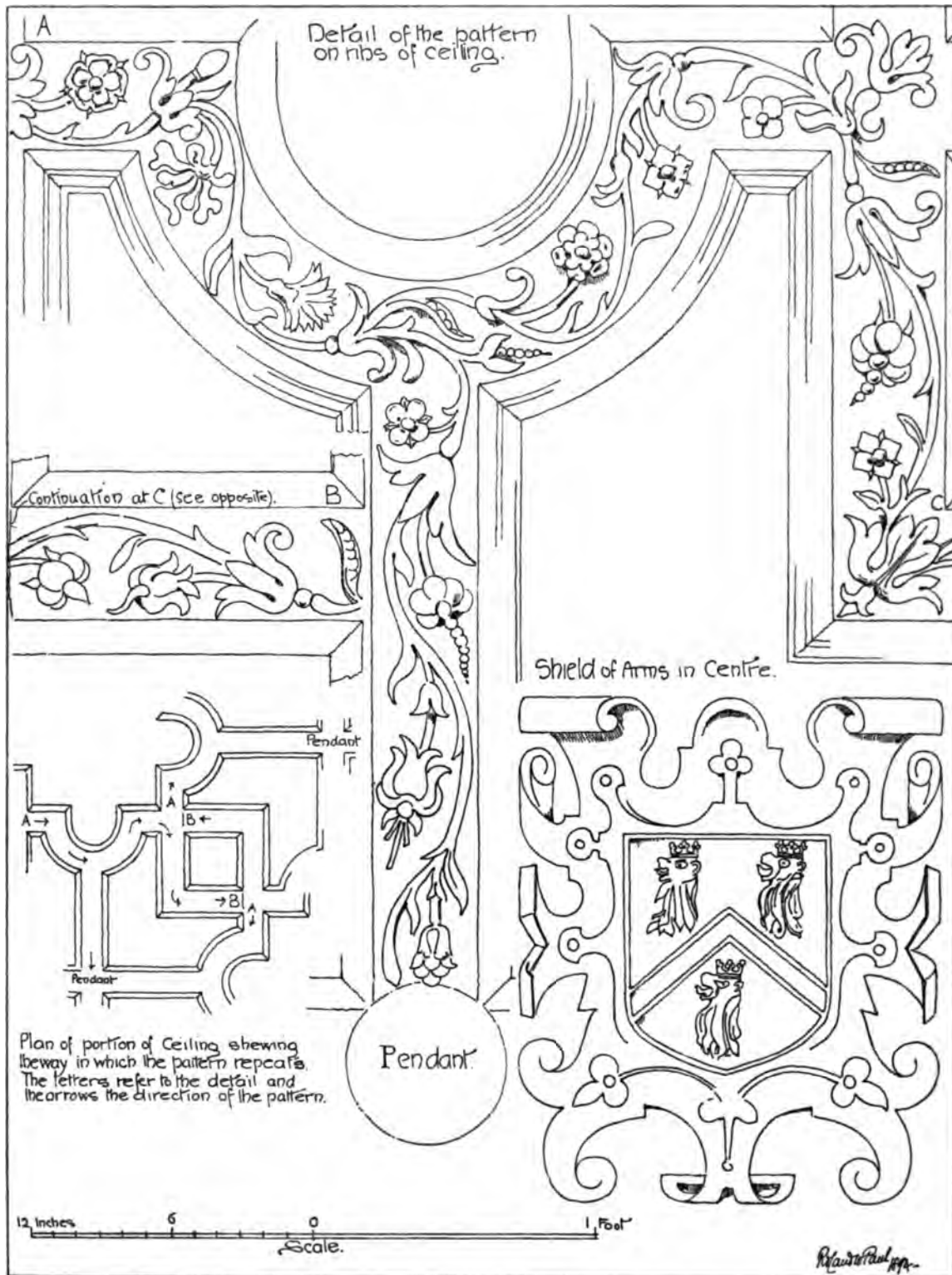




SIR PAUL PINDAR'S HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE CEILING







SIR PAUL PINDAR'S HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE : DETAILS OF CEILING.

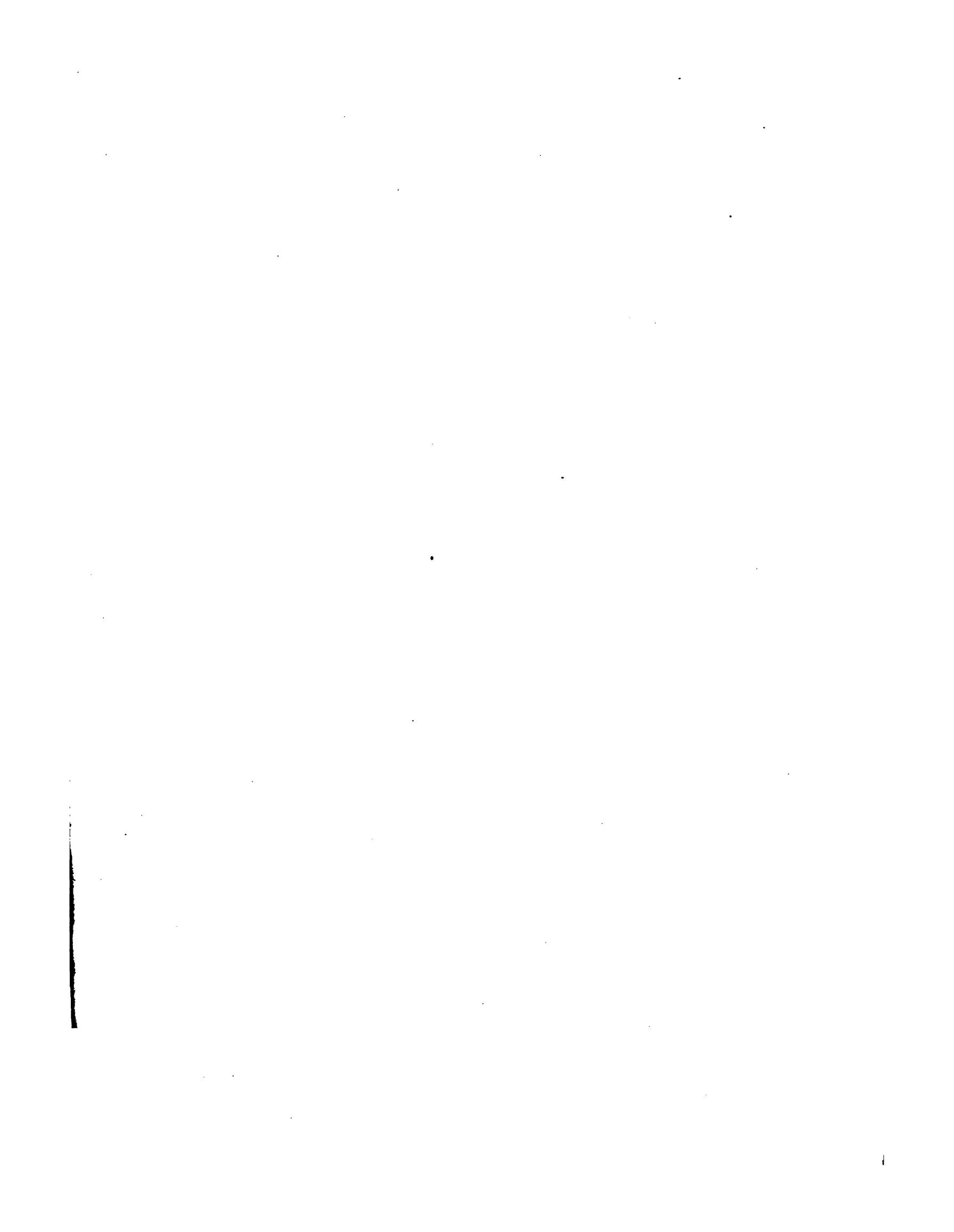
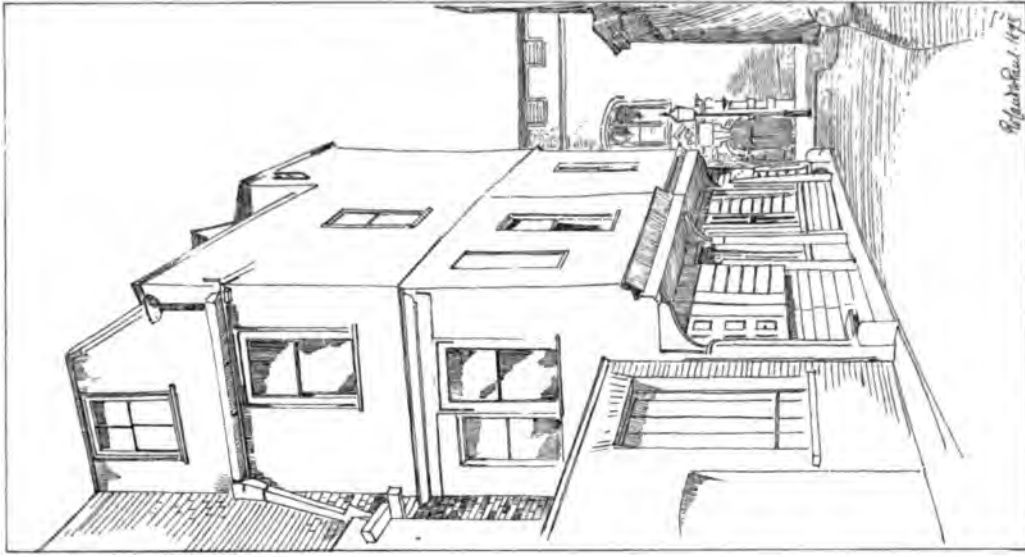
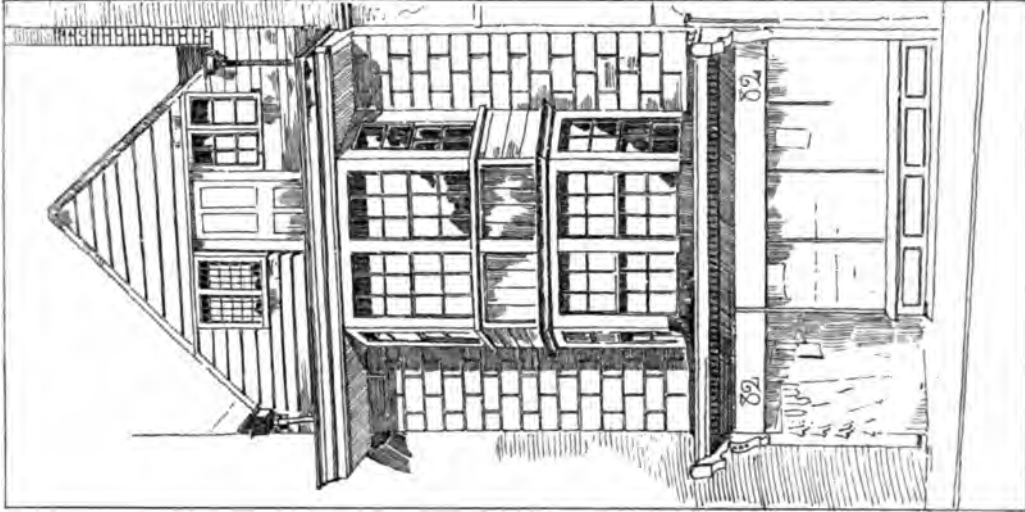


Plate xxxiv.

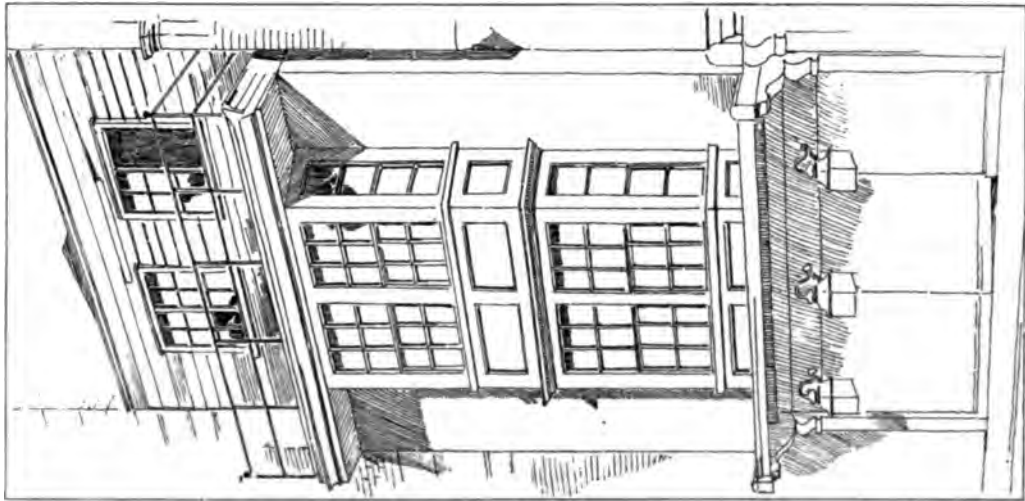


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No. 10 GREAT ST. HELENS.

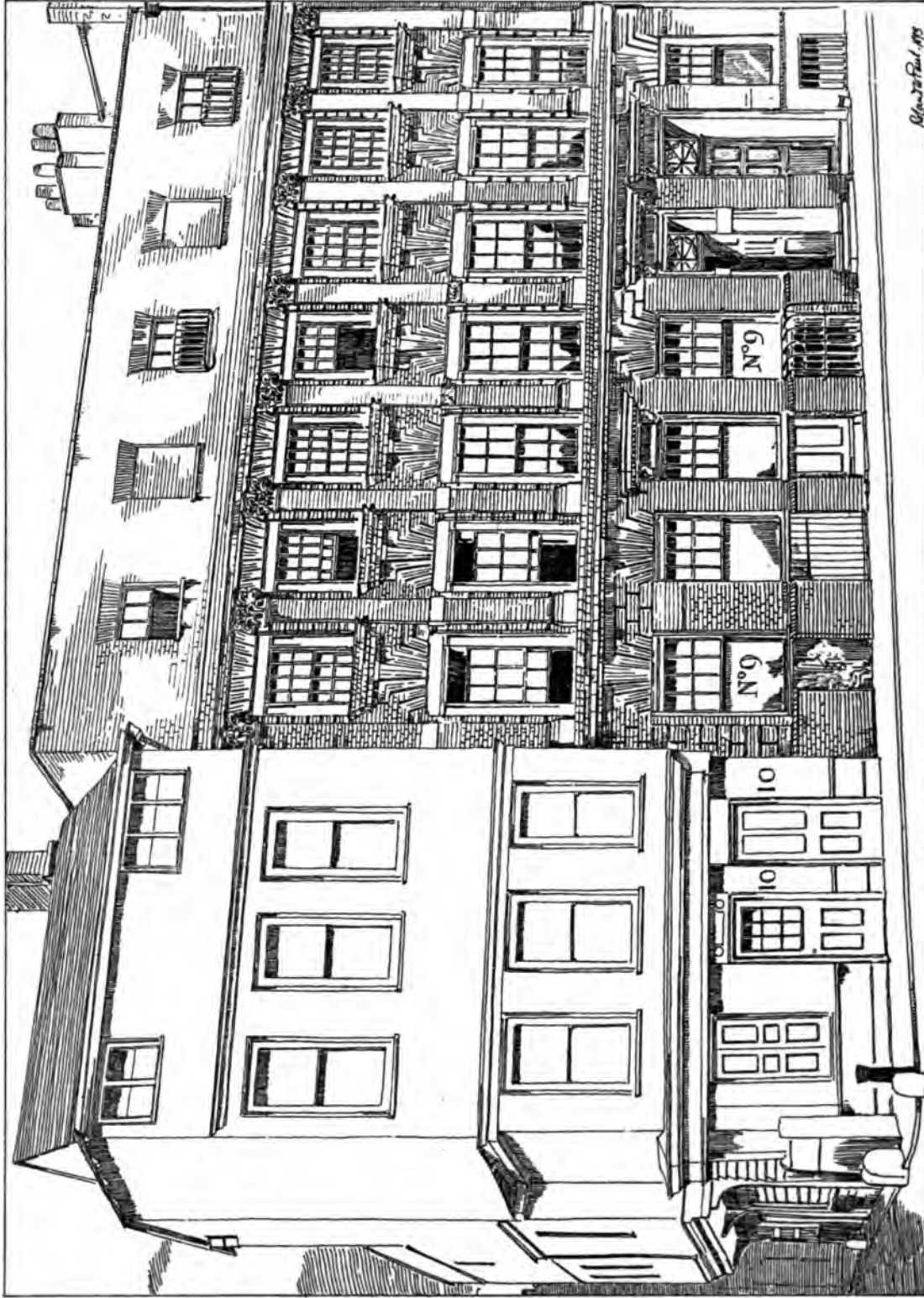


No. 82 BISHOPSGATE.



No. 84 BISHOPSGATE.

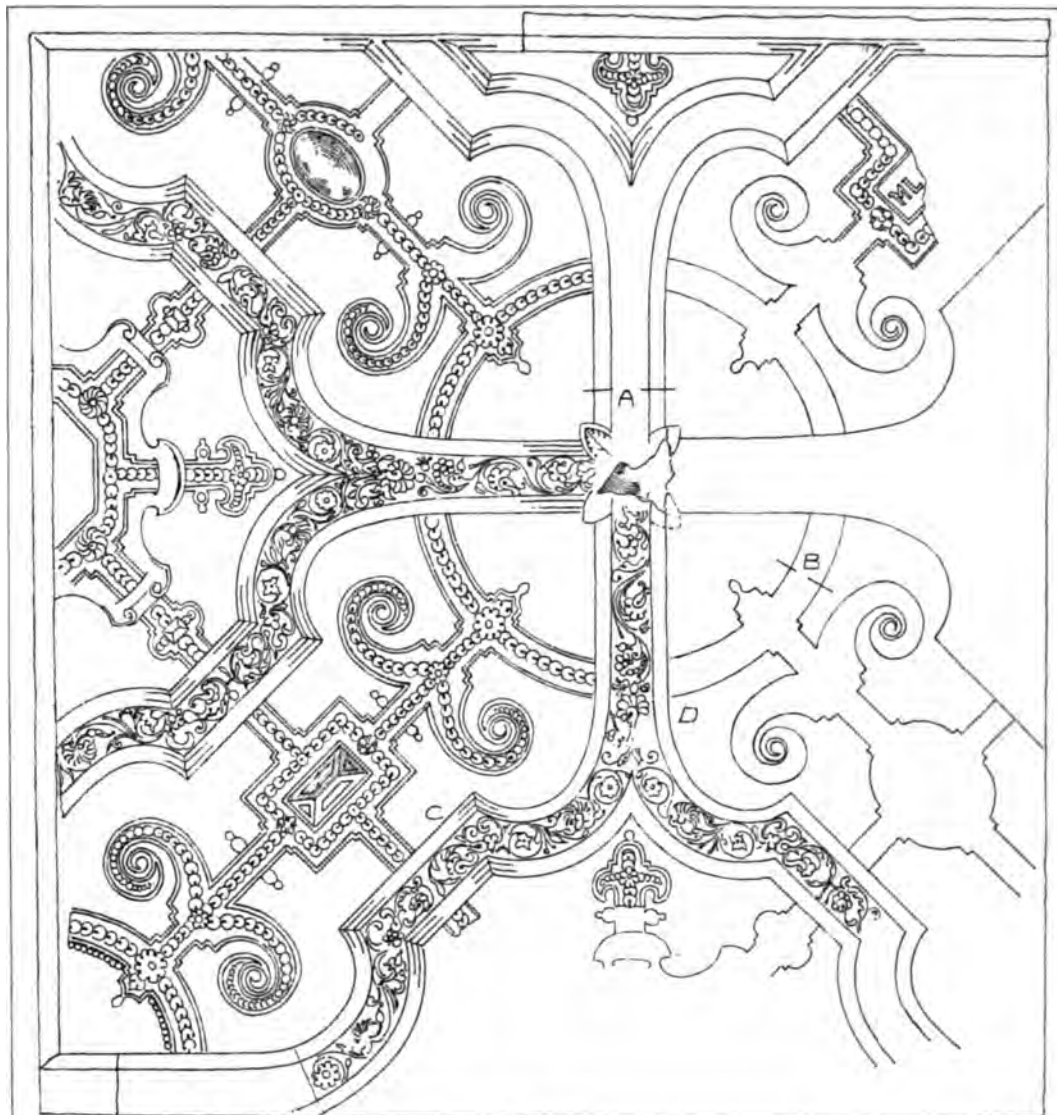




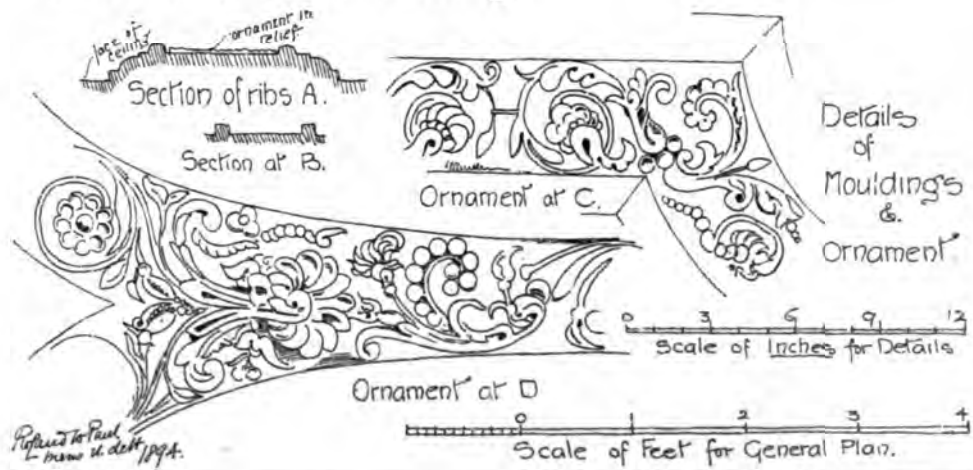
*Blount & Paul, 1855*  
PHOTO LITHO SPENCER & CO. LONDON

GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE





General Plan of remains of Ceiling



CEILING FROM CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS.  
Now at South Kensington Museum.

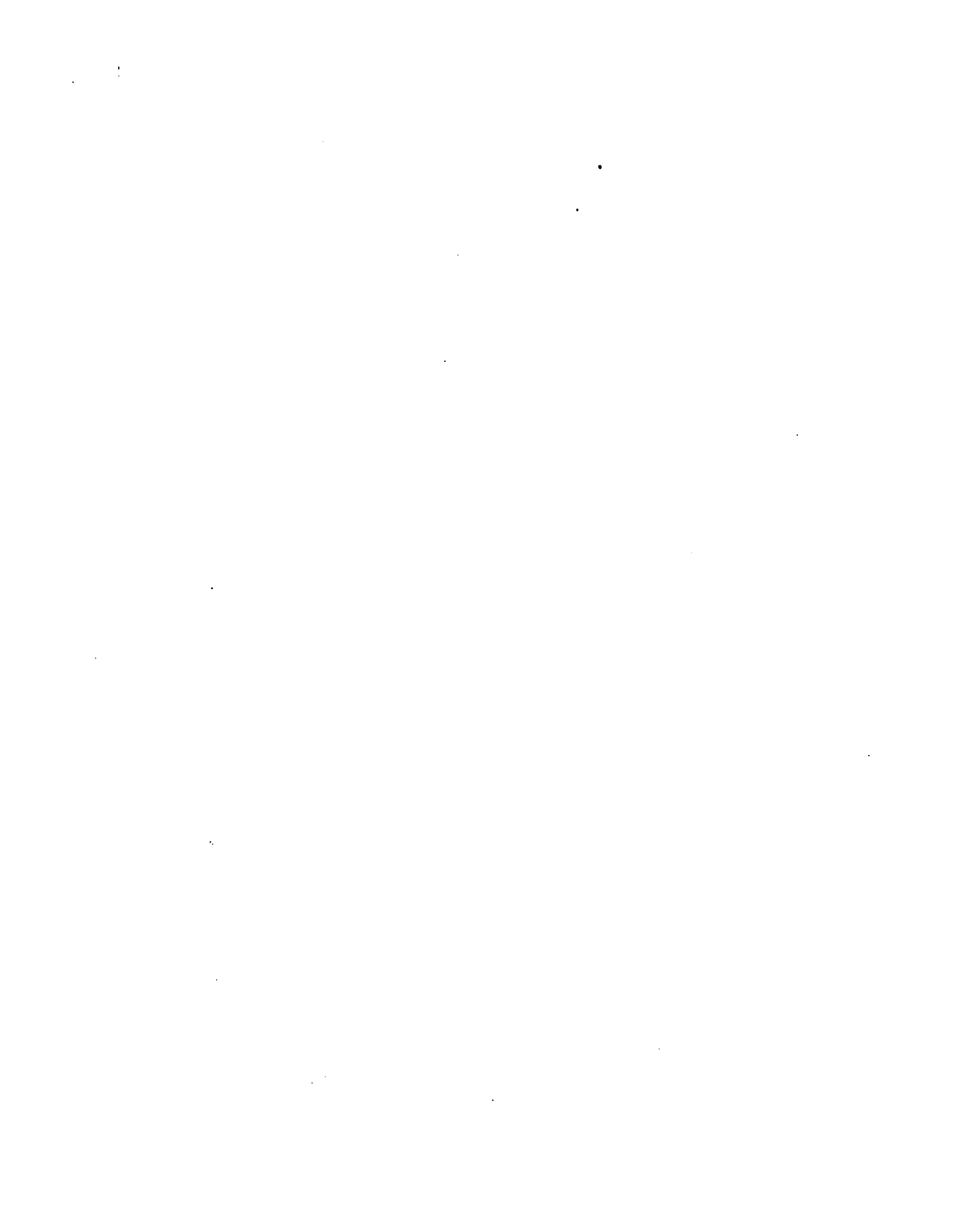


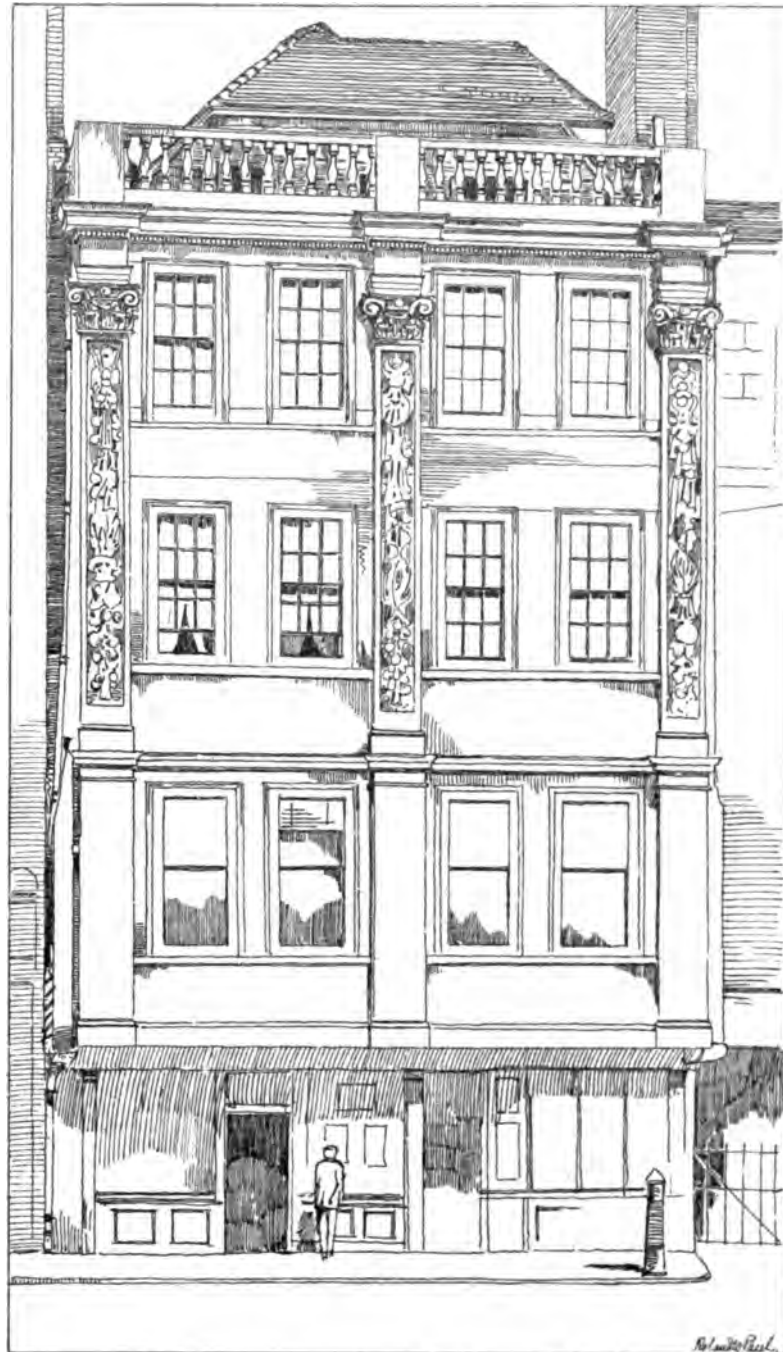




PHOTO BY THE ARCHITECTS & CO. LONDON

AUSTIN FRIARS

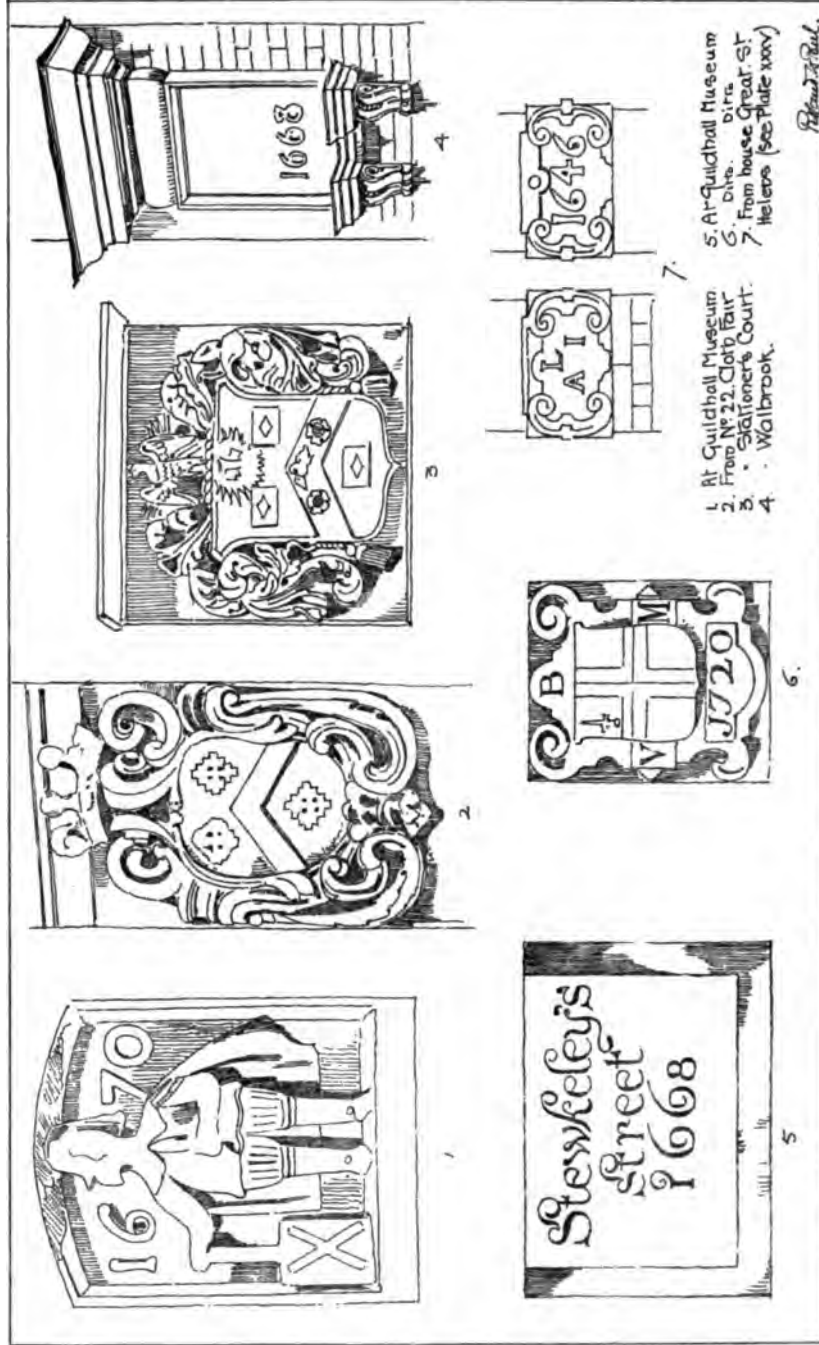




NOS. 6 AND 7 ALDGATE

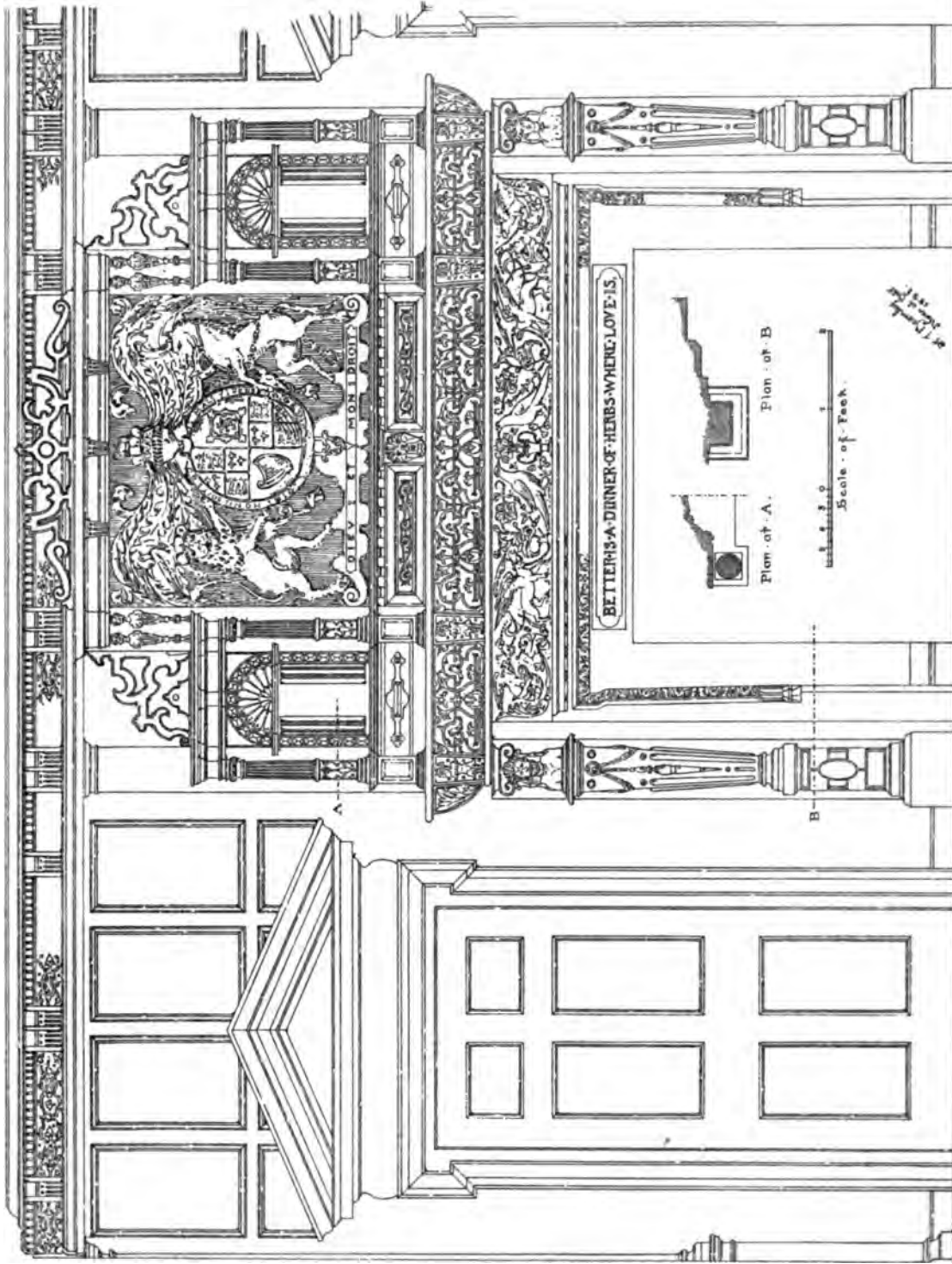


Plate xxxix.



PANELS, ETC.





FIRE-PLACE, ETC., FROM THE OLD PALACE, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.











